

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Volume XL

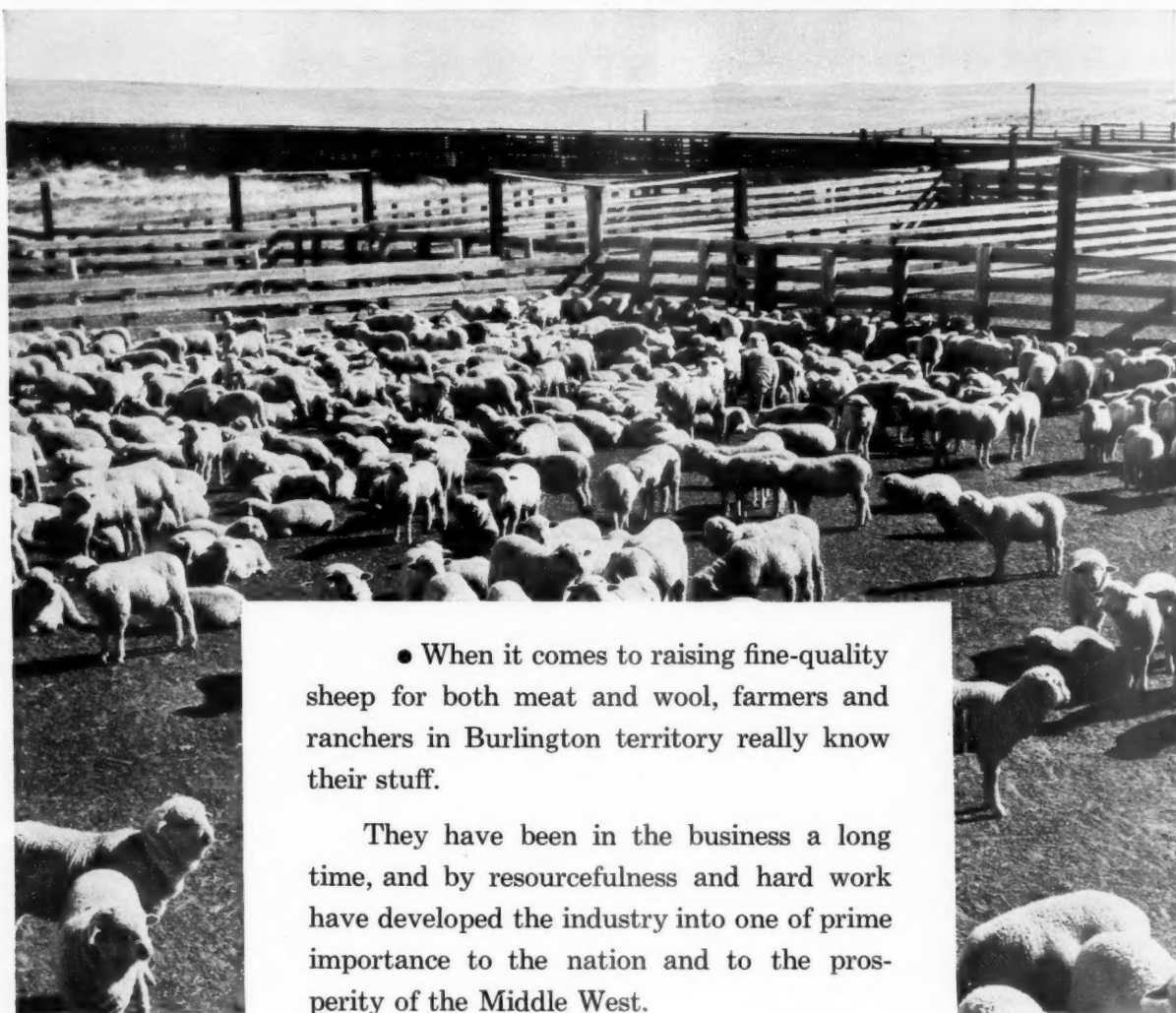
OCTOBER, 1950

Number 10



*On the Trail*

# YOU RAISE 'EM . . . WE'LL HAUL 'EM



● When it comes to raising fine-quality sheep for both meat and wool, farmers and ranchers in Burlington territory really know their stuff.

They have been in the business a long time, and by resourcefulness and hard work have developed the industry into one of prime importance to the nation and to the prosperity of the Middle West.

Burlington has been in the business of transporting sheep and other livestock, ranch and farm products for a great many years. One of our most important functions is to connect range with market in minimum time and with maximum efficiency. To that end we have provided specialized transportation equipment and facilities that insure dependable, on-time deliveries. And so we say—YOU RAISE 'EM . . . WE'LL HAUL 'EM.

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Colorado and Southern Railway

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The Wichita Valley Railway





## ewe MARKING HARNESS

**Records the service of your rams. Tells you which ewes were bred and when they were bred.**

Hundreds of western state wool-growers now use our harness crayon system. The only ewes you need have on lambing ground are those you have branded as ready to lamb. Harness contains metal slot which holds interchangeable crayons. Device is fastened on buck and marks ewe as she is being covered. This mark lasts for months, but ewe should be branded with branding paint to be sure mark shows in spring.

We have used your buck markers on our bucks for two years. We were able to lamb our sheep with seven less men at lambing and held our percent higher. I feel you have done a very helpful service to the sheep industry. — Miles L and L Co., Alcova, Wyo.

Following is a typical way of using the system. Forty bucks with harness and red crayons are turned in to a band of 2000 ewes. When about 700 ewes are marked, take bucks out. Brand ewes red for first drop herd, then throw bucks into band with green crayons until about 700 more can be branded green for second drop herd. You can then use black.

Cottonwood-Speas from Wyoming had 2,350 ewes, and they justified their use of color-marking by having a lamb crop of 112 percent. "The small drop herds probably saved a lot of lambs and certainly utilized feeding operations," states Speas. They had only 88 dry ewes.

**HARNESS .....\$3.25**  
**CRAYONS—Red, Green or Black.... .50**

Specify approximate temperature at breeding time when ordering.

10% Quantity discount on 6 or more harness and six or more crayons.

John Burke of Casper—points out that the harness saved him 1 lambing crew for the entire season. The cost of a lambing crew for a season in the area is well over \$1,000.

# JOURGENSEN PAINT MFG. CO.

CASPER, WYOMING

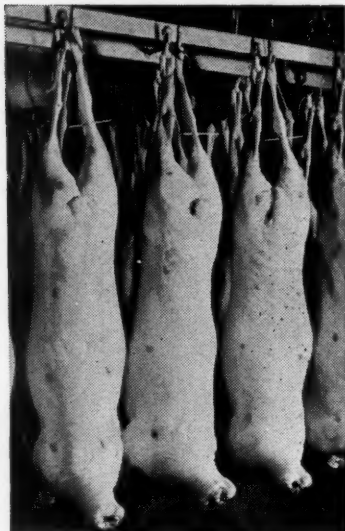
OR

# CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S SUPPLY CO.

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***Come to the National Convention at Casper, Wyoming - December 5, 6, 7 and 8***

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The sorting of lamb and mutton into many different classes, and careful movement of each class to its best markets is just one of many processing and distribution services performed for you by Armour and Company.

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#### OFF TO AUSTRALIA

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Winder of Craig, Colorado and Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Devereaux of Rapid City, South Dakota, are all set to leave for Australia and New Zealand the first of October. The sheep industry is fortunate in having such outstanding representatives making this visit.

#### COLORADO SECRETARY HAS NEW SON

Brett Thomas Gray weighed in at 7 pounds 6 ounces the evening of August 9th in Denver, Colorado. He is the new son of Secretary and Mrs. Brett Gray of the Colorado Wool Growers Association.

#### FARMER INSURED LOANS INCREASE

Farmers used nearly twice as many loans insured by the Farmers Home Administration to buy or improve farms in the 1950 fiscal year as they did the year before, according to a report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on August 30, 1950. The number of insured loans rose from 1,157 for fiscal 1949 to 2,162 last year. These loans made by banks, insurance companies, and other private lenders and insured by the Farmers Home Administration totaled \$16,389,700. An additional 1,730 farmers obtained farm ownership loans amounting to \$13,761,000 directly from the Government. Veterans received almost 99 percent of the direct loans and 31 percent of the insured loans.

#### SENATOR MORSE DRIVES AGAIN

Senator Wayne Morse, whose spill at last year's Oregon State fair put him in the hospital, will drive the same horse, Sir Laurel Guy, at this year's Pacific International Livestock Exposition horse show, October 6th to 14th. He has already entered the horse in the show and will come west from Washington to appear.

P.I.L.E. Release

#### WEED CONTROL

G. E. Blackman, professor of rural economy, University of Oxford, says that de-

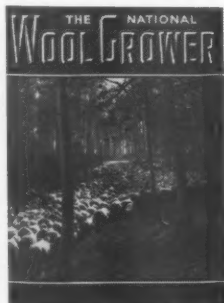
velopments over the last decade in selective weed control point a twofold moral. "Just as it is sound husbandry to practice crop rotation, it is also good farming to practice a rotation of herbicides. The second moral is that although the mixing of two different types of herbicide may lead to the immediate killing of a wider range of weeds, there is a future risk of selecting types resistant to both compounds." Already in California native roadside vegetation has been replaced, as a result of spraying with mineral oil, by oil-resistant umbelliferous weeds and in fields monocotyledonous weeds resistant to 2,4-D have replaced susceptible dicotyledonous weeds. — Inaugural Fernhurst lecture, Royal Society of Arts, March 1, 1950.

#### HIGH PROTEIN FOOD POSSIBLE AID TO CANCER CURE

It was reported at the 6th International Congress of Radiology in London, July 27, 1950, that there is a better chance of curing cancer with X-rays when foods rich in proteins, such as meat, eggs and milk, are consumed by the patient. Rats were used in the tests and one-half of those eating rich protein food were cured of cancer under X-ray treatments, while only a few of those eating poor protein food were cured.

#### AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IN STRONG FINANCIAL POSITION

The results of a survey conducted by the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association show that total farm and ranch debt held by banks at the beginning of 1950 was about \$2,870,000,000 compared with \$2,700,000,000 on January 1, 1949. The A.B.A. Commission says this is one of the best indications of the excellent condition of farms and ranches and their ability to meet any emergency that may arise.



#### ON THE TRAIL

A familiar picture in the range sheep country appears on the cover this month — sheep leaving summer feeding grounds. This particular shot was taken in October on Pinon Mesa, Mesa County, Colorado, by Will C. Minor.

October, 1950

# ANOTHER

# \$500,000,000

# WORTH!



A far-reaching program for rail transportation—designed to meet the rising needs of commerce and the demands of national defense—was adopted by the member lines of the Association of American Railroads at a recent meeting in Chicago.

As part of that program, the railroads have placed, or are in the process of placing, orders for more than \$500,000,000 worth of new freight cars. This brings the total spent on improvements in railroad plant and equipment since World War II to more than 5 billion dollars.

In the past ten years, the railroads have built and bought 600,000 new, bigger and better freight cars, 11,000 new Diesel units, and 1,700 new and improved steam locomotives, besides making great improvements in tracks, terminals, signals, shops, and every part of the railroad plant.

In addition, railroads are speeding up the return to service of freight cars awaiting repair, and are taking steps—with the cooperation of shippers and government agencies—to secure

the maximum utilization of all available cars.

The program of the railroads is an essential part of any increase in national production—for neither in commerce nor in defense can America produce and use more of anything than can be hauled. There is no way in which the nation's effective hauling capacity can be expanded so quickly and with such small demands upon man power and materials, as by adding to the serviceable freight car fleet.

In meeting transportation demands in World War II, the railroads enjoyed splendid cooperation from users of transportation, much of it organized and carried out through the Shippers Advisory Boards and their local Car Efficiency Committees; and the helpful assistance of an outstanding government agency, the Office of Defense Transportation. With this same sort of cooperation and with an opportunity to secure necessary man power and materials, the railroads will reach the goal to which they are pledged—adequate transportation for all America, in peace and in war.

## ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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TELEPHONE NO. 3-4483

J. M. JONES

EDITORS

IRENE YOUNG

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103. Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# In The Offing

## YOU'RE ALL INVITED

To the 86th convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Casper, Wyoming, December 5th to 8th. We hope you will be there.

All reservations are being handled by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyoming. A convenient blank for filing your reservation applications is found on page 11. Won't you fill it out and send it to the Wyoming Association as soon as possible.

## Lamb Imports

THE persistent rumors of importation of lamb from Australia and New Zealand are soon to become an actuality. The first token shipment of frozen lamb carcasses is due to arrive in New York in November, 1950. It is indicated that 800 long tons (1,792,000 pounds) is due to arrive from Sydney, Australia. Of this amount 125 long tons is destined for Canada and the remaining 675 tons (1,512,000 pounds), of which approximately one-third is composed of frozen beef cuts, will be for sale in the U. S.

It is quite definite that 5,000 long tons of frozen lamb carcasses will be shipped from New Zealand to arrive here during the months of February, March and April, 1951. Although not official as yet, it is contemplated that Australia will ship around 5,000 long tons (11,200,000 pounds or 280,000 carcasses) to arrive the first quarter of 1951. The total in these shipments will approximate 24,000,000 pounds or 4.5 percent domestic carcass lamb production in 1949.

There are many pros and cons regarding this frozen lamb importation into this country. Some say, "Why doesn't the industry do something about it?" Others say, "It's a small amount and doesn't matter," or "Past experience has proved it won't be acceptable to the consumers."

Let us look at some of the facts: There is no law against the importation of lamb into the U. S. from any foreign country free of foot-and-mouth disease—both Australia and New Zealand are free. Frozen lamb carcasses can be landed in New York at about 22 cents per pound including the

duty of 3½ cents per pound (reduced from seven cents in the Geneva agreement). Fresh carcass lamb, 40-45 pounds, of good grade is selling wholesale in New York at approximately 52 cents per pound.

It has been indicated that only choice desirable weight carcasses will be imported and it is the writer's opinion that with a price spread of 30 cents a pound possible, the frozen lamb will meet with acceptance in many quarters and particularly the hotel and restaurant trade. There is no indication that the frozen lamb will be offered at 22 cents per pound or even 30 cents. It will be offered at whatever "the traffic will bear," because, after all, the purpose is to get as many dollars as possible.

From the above it must be clear to everyone that there is nothing that can be done to stop the importation and, with the present price structure, there is little likelihood of the project failing. There remains then the very important problem of marketing and distribution of these importations.

If these shipments are placed in the hands of brokers, who have little interest in the meat market generally and whose sole job is to dispose of the frozen meat as advantageously as possible and who do not have channels of distribution, the outcome could be serious to the entire lamb industry.

On the other hand, if these shipments were placed in strong hands with broad channels of distribution and with great financial interest in the meat industry, such as our own American processors, the results would not necessarily be serious and in some instances, under present conditions of short supply, might have the advantageous effect of putting lamb in the market where otherwise it could not be because of decreased domestic production. This is in no way intended to advocate increased importation of frozen lamb, but an attempt to try and see a bright side to a problem over which we have little or no control.

It would appear that the American packer could do a much better job than a broker with a telephone in absorbing these meat importations. It does not mean that the domestic producer would favor the processors' encouraging importations. It is

felt in fact, that it would not be to the advantage of the domestic packer with his investments in plants and payrolls to become a regular agent of meat importers.

## Heavy Lamb Problem?

WITH the feed conditions in the Middle West, particularly the wheat fields of Kansas, about the best ever seen, plus the fact that maturing weather has not reached the corn belt which means soft corn, the demand for feeder livestock is exceptionally strong.

Feeder lambs have been selling above fats, which means that many lambs that would normally go to slaughter now are being "cut off" the top end and going to the wheat fields and other places for additional weight.

This brings up the question: "Will we again be faced with a heavy lamb problem?" Granted that the future at this time is unpredictable for all lines of endeavor, there nevertheless looms on the horizon a "heavy lamb" problem. Barring an all-out war effort the so-called "heavy lambs" will probably be no more acceptable to the consumer than they were last year. That means the feeder is headed for some marketing headaches and "with his eyes wide open."

There is no doubt that the demand for feeder lambs has had a great influence on the lamb market this year and is a primary reason for the fall lamb market strength.

Realizing, however, that these lambs which are being finished at relatively cheap costs must be marketed at a future date, what is the feeder doing about this distribution and marketing problem? Is he going to get his lambs in the "heavy-weight" classification and then ask for help when all possible assistance is of little avail? It's time for the feeders to consider this problem and decide upon one of two courses of action: feed these lambs to extreme weights and take the consequences or evolve a marketing program to move the lambs at a more normal weight with whatever promotion activities are necessary.

—J. M. Jones

## Price Controls

**T**HE Defense Production Act of 1950 has been signed and is being put into operation. The so-called Economic Stabilization Agency (E.S.A.), another way of saying O.P.A. but at this point does not have the same stigma attached, has been created by the President. Faces familiar in O.P.A. days are seen around Washington, D. C., and it is known plans are being reviewed and old orders dusted off. The E.S.A. is responsible only to the President, as was the case of the O.P.A., and the administrator of E.S.A. will have a Director of Price Stabilization and a Wage Stabilization Board.

In the case of farm products in general (lambs and wool included) ceilings may not be placed below parity or the highest price received by producers between May 24 and June 24, 1950, whichever is higher. However, this does not mean that these dates must be used, but they serve as a yardstick.

Ceiling prices on commodities made wholly or in part from agricultural products must reflect to the agricultural producers of those commodities a price equal to the highest price as established above. Processors are to be allowed a generally fair and equitable margin of profit. The processors say this won't work. It didn't under O.P.A.

The President may make adjustments in ceilings from time to time to allow for unusual increases in costs of production, incentive for increased production and for other reasons.

Many of those making a complete analysis of the Act state that this is a stronger price control law than that of World War II. Some feel, even though it is the expressed intent of Congress and so stated, that the President has loopholes he can use to avoid putting wage and price controls simultaneously on a commodity.

Some doubt the authority of the President to establish wage and price controls on selected commodities, but the writer is of the opinion that he can, although it is recognized that an extension of controls "across the board" would probably come very rapidly. Undoubtedly price and rationing controls to be made effective would be very complicated.

The President has indicated that, for the present, there is no intention to place rigid price control into effect and not until absolutely necessary. The Secretary of Agriculture has indicated that it was his plan to delay as long as possible.

Voluntary allocations, of course, are being applied now in many lines, and, depending

## Purchase of Wool Authorized

**S**ENATOR Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyoming) reports exclusively to the National Wool Growers Association on his conferences relative to his wool amendment authorizing the purchase of 100,000,000 pounds of wool, which he succeeded in getting included in the 17-billion-dollar appropriation act now signed by the President, as follows:

"Undersecretary of the Army, Archibald S. Alexander, has today (September 30th) assured that the wool program will be settled before the end of next week.

"The Army wants no part of any uniform fabrics that are deficient in wool. They recognize our armed services must be clothed in the warmest fabric, which, of course, is wool."

Senator O'Mahoney has consulted not only with the Army, but with the Department of Agriculture, Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board. They are all ready to carry out Senator O'Mahoney's amendment included in the supplemental appropriations act, and there remains only to determine the best method of carrying out the purchase of the wool.

Senator O'Mahoney stated to Undersecretary of War Alexander and to all others concerned that "the main object is to obtain woollen fabrics for the Armed Services, and the purchase of raw wool is only an incident to this end."

The Senator stated, "I feel that there should be no further delay in obtaining the wool because prices are likely to continue to rise, particularly since Russia is still in the market.

"The best information from the textile industry is that prices for woollen garments will be higher in 1951. All costs are rising. Increased employment throughout the United States will increase the demand. It is already predicted that men's clothing will be higher by \$5.00 to \$10.00 per unit for the spring."

This, of course, is an additional consideration which requires immediate action to carry out Senator O'Mahoney's amendment.

The Senator's action is so important in carrying on the battle against synthetics, as well as keeping our Army the best clothed Army in the world.

on day-to-day development, it will be determined when rigid controls are necessary.

The best guesses to date are that wage and price controls will not be instituted at least until after November and probably not until after the first of the year. The livestock producer interests meeting in Chicago on September 20th were of that opinion. This group felt that the instituting of price controls on meat would lessen meat production, as it did under O.P.A., and drive it into the black market again. Price control accompanied by decreased production is far worse than no controls with increased production.

Wool is probably in shortest supply of all strategic materials and any agricultural commodity. The short supply situation coupled with increased world demand has, of course, caused increased prices. It is the position of the industry, and has been made known to members of Congress, that the domestic producer must not be restricted by controls below the price necessary to secure wool in the world market. As far as is known there is no disposition along that line, but some-

one might try such a procedure.

It is certain that when and if controls are instituted there will be headaches for all industries and it would seem that the 1950 Act will be a very difficult one to administer.

-J.M.J.

### DEMURRAGE CHARGES INCREASED

In an effort to alleviate the present serious freight car shortage and to expedite the release of cars to carriers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, on September 11, 1950, increased demurrage charges after the expiration of free time as follows: For each of the first two days, \$5 per day; for three and four days, \$10 per day and for each successive day, \$20 per day. The increase became effective September 20th. As was reported in the September issue, Saturdays and Sundays are now included in computing demurrage charges.

# WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

## New Social Security Act

Public law 734 extends social security benefits to farm workers under certain conditions beginning January 1, 1951. In order to be eligible, the farm worker must be regularly employed for five months or more with one farm operator. This means he must have been employed by the same farmer during the last three months of 1950 and must continue working for the same man at least 60 days and earn at least \$50 cash during the first quarter of 1951. In other words, an employer does not become liable for payments until after the worker has been with him at least three months. To get continuous social security credit, the worker must work for the same farmer 60 days and earn at least \$50 in cash in every calendar quarter.

Included as farm laborers are those who work in raising or tending livestock, bees or fur bearing animals on a farm; in preparing, processing or delivering crops or livestock to storage or to market; in planting, cultivating or harvesting any farm crop. Cooks and household workers and those who do work of a general nature on a farm are also covered. Husbands, wives, parents or children under 21 of the farmer cannot get social security credit for work done on that farm.

Until 1954 one and one-half percent of the employee's wages must be deducted and a similar amount paid by the employer. The farmer should keep records on which payments to the Government may be based. Farmers should also see that their workers are registered for social security and have a social security number.

## S.1192 Passes House

On September 19th, S.1192, giving permanent residence in the United States to 152 Basque sheepherders, passed the House.

## House Passes Grazing Fee Bill

H. R. 8821, introduced by Representative Clair Engle of California on June 13, 1950, passed the House on September 18th. It authorizes payment to the States of amounts withheld by the Forest Service from grazing fees collected for over 26 years from permittees. The sums to be returned to the States, if the bill passes the Senate and is approved by the President, are:

Arizona, \$153,829.60; California, \$126,880.55; Colorado, \$201,641.56; Idaho, \$167,473.14; Missouri, \$1,805.16; Montana, \$130,273.34; Nebraska, \$9,473.77; Nevada, \$74,851.66; New Mexico, \$95,725.13; Oregon, \$77,960.80; South Dakota, \$14,696.39; Utah, \$174,997.45; Washington, \$19,085.83; West Virginia, \$362.50; and Wyoming, \$102,092.49.

The story back of this bill is: Under the law the Forest Service should pay 25 percent of all money received from a national forest to the State in which such forest lies for the benefit of public schools, roads, etc. For about 26 years, however, the Forest Service has been diverting each year, about 20 percent of the grazing fees collected from permittees who use the national forests. Admitting there was no specific statute authorizing such procedure, Forest Service officials state the practice was followed on the assumption that it could be done under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The sums set up in the bill represent 25 percent of the amounts diverted during the 26-year period.

## Jackson Hole Bill Signed by President

The President signed S.3409, which establishes the Grand Teton National Park including the Jackson Hole Monument, on September 14, 1950.

## Defense Production Act

H. R. 9176, the Defense Production Act, giving authority to the President to set up wage and price controls, etc., became Public Law 774 on September 8, 1950. Its terms are discussed elsewhere in this issue.

## Wool Purchase

The \$17 billion supplemental appropriations act (H.R. 9526) was signed by the President on September 27th. Among other things it provides for the purchase of 100 million pounds of raw wool, fabrics, knitting yarns or garments for use of the armed services.

## Tax Law

H. R. 8920 was cleared for the President on September 25th. The conferees struck out an amendment requiring that the capital gains treatment on sales of breeding stock should apply only to cattle, and the measure as passed by Congress leaves Section 117(j) unchanged so far as livestock is concerned. However, the conference committee included in their report this statement:

"While it may be necessary for Congress to legislate with respect to the tax treatment of sale of livestock, the Conferees agreed that cattle alone should not be dealt with to the exclusion of other livestock, the treatment of which was not in conference, and that the subject matter is deserving of further study. It is the hope of the Conferees that pending such study and further legislation, the Treasury will follow the decision of the Eighth Circuit Court in the *Albright* case."

In the *Albright* case, the court ruled that profits from the sale of breeding stock be treated as capital gains.

## Torquay Conference

A delegation of 90 will represent the United States in the tariff talks opening at Torquay, England, on September 28th.

## Industry Members At International Wool Study Meet

MESSRS. Harold Bishop, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, Glen Brown, representative of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and C. J. Fawcett, general manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, are included in the United States delegation attending the 4th annual meeting of the International Wool Study Group which convenes in London on October 2nd. The group is composed of those countries which are substantially interested in the production, consumption or trade in wool. "This year's meeting," says the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, "will be of special significance because of the nature of the world wool situation. The current wool problem arising from reduced supply and increased demand will be reviewed in detail and the meeting may discuss how to meet the problems of consumers and producers alike."

## Court Action Against Forest Service

M. A. Smith, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming sheepman, in September filed a complaint for damages and petitioned for writ to review reductions in his grazing permits against the United States Forest Service in the Colorado District Court of the United States.

The complaint charges that the Forest Service negligently, wrongfully and unlawfully, and without having afforded Mr. Smith a hearing or administrative procedural safeguards of an appeal, found that one of Mr. Smith's bands of sheep had committed a trespass and that, as a result of such finding, the Forest Service imposed a penalty of ten percent or 94 head reduction in the permit and assessed damages in the sum of \$25.60.

The complaint states "that such act in imposing a reduction of ten percent in Mr. Smith's permit is an arbitrary and capricious act and finds no support in the law or in any act of the Congress and that the finding and determination by the Forest Service of a trespass committed was made without a hearing and without affording Mr. Smith the administrative procedural safeguards of an appeal in violation of the fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States inasmuch as such act deprives Mr. Smith of his property without due process of law."

Further, the complaint points out that Mr. Smith is forced to suffer a loss of profits, time and money "as a result of the negligent, wrongful and unlawful acts" of the Forest Service and asks restoration of permit numbers and damages in the sum of \$16,000.00.

If the permits are not reinstated, the complaint points out, Mr. Smith will suffer the loss of all priorities which attach to the permits since 1933 and the loss of all prior use preference rights attached thereto both before and since the creation of

the national forests which he has had.

The complaint also asks "that a writ of certiorari may be issued out of this court to the said defendants (Forest Service) and each of them commanding them . . . to certify and return to this court the proceedings had by which plaintiffs (Mr. Smith's) grazing permits have been reduced ten percent and for such further relief as may be just and equitable."—J.M.J.

## Texas Moves to Clean Up Scabies

A nine-point program to stamp out scabies in Texas was set up at the quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association. While the sheep scab situation in Texas is reported, as being improved over a year ago and confined to nine flocks, outbreaks in other States, the origin of which is blamed on sheep moved out of Texas, have led to enforcement of strict quarantine and other regulations on importation of Texas sheep.

A committee of five appointed by Texas Association President J. C. Mayfield, will work with the Livestock Sanitary Commission of Texas in an eradication campaign. The nine-point project of the Texas Association contains, among other things, a request for an additional appropriation for the work from the State legislature; a demand for cooperation from auction rings in taking necessary precautions to prevent the spread of scabies; and the development

of efficient and active personnel in the employ of the Livestock Sanitary Commission to eliminate the disease.

## Wyoming Association Meets in Casper

THE Wyoming Wool Growers Association held a business meeting in Casper, Wyoming, on September 21st following the association's 22nd annual ram sale. As is customary in Wyoming Association meetings, it was an informal-discussion type affair, which added to the interest because growers freely took part in expressing opinions and asking questions regarding industry problems.

Harold Josendal, President, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, conducted the meeting. Among matters discussed were possible extension of wage and price control powers; the defeat of the amendment to the Internal Revenue Code which would have enabled livestock growers to use capital gains provisions on disposal of their breeding stock; the Senate-adopted provision to permit the Government to stockpile raw wool reserve for military fabrics; the possible use of synthetic fibers in military uniforms; the passage by both Houses of Senate bill 1192, allowing permanent residence for 152 Basque herders now in this country; the Torquay, England, trade agreement conference at which tariff reductions will be considered; and the possibility of frozen lamb importations from Australia.

Also discussed was the outbreak of scab in surrounding States during the last six months and precautions to avoid any outbreaks in Wyoming. A motion was passed authorizing the association to offer a \$1,000 reward for information leading to arrest and conviction of anyone stealing sheep from a Wyoming Association member. Motion was also passed favoring endorsement and support of the work being carried on in Wyoming at the Archer and Gillette experiment stations.

Since the Wyoming Association is host this year to the National convention in Casper they will hold, instead of a State convention, a one-day business meeting in Casper on December 4th, just prior to the National convention.—E.E.M.

## Idaho Growers Gather In Pocatello

FOLLOWING a successful 24th annual ram sale at Pocatello, a group of Idaho wool growers convened in the Hotel Ban-

## Planning for the National Convention at Casper



Busy making arrangements for the 88th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association is this committee of Wyoming people, meeting in Casper, September 20th. Left to right, Mrs. O. T. Evans, Percy Cooper, Robert Grieve, Harold Josendal, and Mrs. James A. Speas, all of Casper, where the convention will be held December 5th to 8th.

nock for a get-together dinner session on Saturday evening, September 23rd.

After an excellent lamb dinner and popular musical selections by an able accordeonist, brief reports were given by Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho, President, Women's Auxiliary of the Idaho Wool Growers Association; John H. Breckenridge, Vice President, National Wool Growers Association; Idaho Association Secretary M. C. Claar; and Assistant Secretary E. E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association.

Mrs. Wright reported on the progress in Idaho of the home sewing contest and a recent meeting in Sun Valley of the Idaho women with Wool Bureau representative, Mary North. Mr. Breckenridge reported on the September visit to Idaho of the eastern men on tour under sponsorship of Armour and Company. Mr. Claar gave a short summary of the \$51,632 Pocatello Ram Sale held that day. Mr. Marsh highlighted present actions of the National Association and problems of the sheep industry. Included in his report were powers granted under the Defense Production Act of 1950; Government stockpiling of wool for military fabrics; the trade agreements conference at Torquay, England; possible importation of lamb carcasses from Australia; and current tax problems in Washington, D. C.

The meeting was in the able hands of Idaho Association President, David Little, who urged growers to attend both the State

and National conventions this fall and reaffirmed Idaho's 100 percent support of the work of the National Wool Growers Association.

## Research Establishes Superiority of Meat

TWENTY-SEVEN years ago, when the National Live Stock and Meat Board was founded, its directors saw the need to determine all possible facts about the nutritive value of meat. Not much was known about meat. No effort had been made to determine how important it was in the diet.

So a meat research program was begun. Year after year, top-ranking scientists have conducted Board-supported research projects. To date 70 studies have been completed at 25 universities and hospitals. From these studies have come facts about meat to give the industry and the nation a new concept of this food.

The high nutritional standing of meat has been revealed — its importance as a rich source of high quality protein, vitamins and minerals, its worth as a source of energy.

Today, because of research, the importance of meat to children and infants is known. The need for meat in diets of older persons, in weight control diets, for expectant mothers and convalescents is recognized everywhere.



Historic old Fort Casper has been reproduced exactly as it was in 1865 when young, freckled-faced Caspar Collins rode from the fort to rescue a wagon train and was massacred by the Indians concealed in the hills across the North Platte River from the fort. Now a museum, the fort is open for tourist inspection in the summer time.

# How Casper Got Its Name

As Told by the Casper Chamber of Commerce

UNLIKE many cities, Casper, the site of the 1950 National Wool Growers Convention, does not derive its name from an Indian language, rather Casper is named for a hero, who died fighting Indians.

On July 26, 1865, young red-headed, freckled-faced Caspar Collins was ambushed and his body was horribly mutilated by the Indians.

In the spring of 1865 the Indians held a council of war in the Big Horn Mountains of Wyoming and decided that with the United States engaged in a bloody civil war . . . the time was ripe to drive the white men from the hunting grounds of the West and to recover much of the land that was being desecrated by the palefaces. At the council of war, the Cheyenne, Arapahoe, and Sioux tribes agreed to stop fighting among themselves and combine forces against the whites.

Previously, military men had decided the way to end the Indian trouble was to build and maintain powerful forts in the heart of the Indian country. As a part of the plan, forts had been strung across Wyo-

ming, along the Overland and Telegraph trails. Most powerful of the forts was located at Platte Bridge, two miles west of the present site of Casper.

Since Platte Bridge controlled the most important crossing of the North Platte River, the Indians decided to destroy it first. On the morning of July 25, a small band of Cheyenne Indians attempted to drive off the Government herd of horses at the fort. Soldiers pursued them and Blind Wolf, the Cheyenne Chief, ordered his son, Highbacked Wolf, to go to the rescue of the band.

Instead, Highbacked Wolf made another attempt to steal the horses. In the fighting that resulted he was injured and retired to a small wooded area. He was followed by an unidentified soldier who scalped him alive, then shot him and mutilated his body.

The skirmish ended the fighting on the 25th, but Blind Wolf recovered his son's body and swore vengeance against the soldiers. An attack on the fort was anticipated at any time.

That same afternoon, Lt. Caspar Collins, who commanded a string of outposts in Wyoming, arrived from Fort Laramie. Hearing of the hostilities, he decided to remain at the fort that night.

In the meantime, a wagon train had started from Sweetwater Station to Platte Bridge. Later, a group of cavalymen left Sweetwater Station, passing the wagon train in route, and arriving at Platte Bridge at two in the morning.

On the morning of the 26th, about three thousand Indians had congregated on the north bank of the Platte River, most of them concealed in small groups about the fort . . . but some boldly showed themselves in an attempt to lure the soldiers into the ambush.

The wagon train, scheduled to arrive later in the day, faced almost certain annihilation. Lt. Caspar Collins volunteered to lead a group of 25 men to escort the wagon train into the fort. He borrowed a beautiful dappled gray horse from the leader. His own was exhausted from the

ride from Fort Laramie. The spirited animal later proved unmanageable in battle.

The Indians, thinking Collins had fallen into their trap, made a token resistance; then retreated. Soldiers at the fort could see Indians converging on all sides of Collins' formation but the Indians were hidden from him by the terrain.

The Cheyenne tribe met Collins' group head on. The Sioux were supposed to creep down the river, cutting off Collins' escape route and capturing the bridge. The Arapahoes were concealed on the south side of the river.

When Collins saw the large numbers of the attacking Indians, he immediately began a strategic retreat to the fort. Reinforcements were sent from the fort to stop the Sioux from cutting off the retreat, and to keep the Indians from destroying the bridge.

Four of Collins' men were killed outright. Collins returned to save a fallen comrade; but his horse ran off . . . carrying Collins into the midst of the attacking Indians. He was captured by the Cheyennes and, as leader of the group, was punished for the death of Highbacked Wolf.

When the fighting had ended, soldiers found Collins' body about three miles from the fort. His mouth had been burned with powder. An arm and a leg had been cut off. His heart had been cut out but he had not been scalped. Telegraph wires had been wrapped about his body and it had been dragged.

Immediately after the Collins' massacre, the wagon train arrived and it too was massacred. The combined drive against the fort apparently was abandoned because the Cheyenne tribe and the Sioux tribe got into an argument over the failure of the Sioux to capture the bridge.

Later, in 1865, Major General Pope issued orders that the name of the military post would be changed to Fort Caspar in honor of Lt. Caspar Collins. One historian credits Pope with the error in spelling Caspar Collins' first name.

Another says when the railroad established a western terminus in 1888, it was named after the abandoned fort; but that the land man who sent in the plat misspelled the name, using an 'e' in the last syllable. Regardless of who made the error, today it is CaspEr.

When wool growers from all over the United States gather in Casper December 5, 6, 7 and 8, they will find a city of 23,543 population . . . located in the heart of one of the largest wool shipping districts in the United States . . . which was once the site of some of the bitterest Indian fighting on the North American continent.

#### THERE WAS MONEY IN THAT BALE OF WOOL

Approximately \$9,000 in old bills, some of them gold certificates, was found cached in a bale of wool being fed into a machine in a wool scouring plant at Camden, New Jersey, recently. About \$120 had been chopped up when the workers processing the 700-pound bale saw what they thought was green paper. The remainder of the money was found wrapped in a handkerchief and a cotton bag. Treasury agents were called. They found all of the bills were genuine.—Salt Lake Tribune

#### HOTEL RESERVATION APPLICATION

## National Wool Growers Convention

### CASPER, WYOMING

DECEMBER 5 — Meeting of Executive Committee, National Wool Growers Association, and Council of Directors, American Wool Council.

DECEMBER 6, 7, 8 — General Convention Sessions.

Mail To:

Wyoming Wool Growers Association,  
McKinley, Wyoming

Please reserve.....room(s) for.....person(s). Twin beds.....Double beds.....

Will arrive on..... Date..... Expect to depart on..... Date.....

If you are driving, would you prefer a Motor Court? .....Yes .....No

Name of Room Occupants..... Street Address..... City..... State.....

Reservations will be confirmed directly to those who return this form.

**NOTE:** Due to the size of this convention, delegates will be housed in Casper's three first-class hotels, the Henning, Gladstone, and Townsend. All three are conveniently located and close to convention activities. Modern Motor Courts are also available for those driving or desiring these accommodations.

October, 1950

# Sheep Breed Twice a Year in Hormone Test

*This "revolutionary" story comes from Armour and Company's Public Relations Department. While the possibility of double breeding of ewes on a commercial scale has been established apparently through the Armour experiment reported here, "there are many questions still to be answered," Dr. Frank X. Gassner, in charge of the Armour investigation at the Colorado A. & M. Experiment Station, Fort Collins, points out. "One is whether the ewes who bore the extra lambs will manifest their normal breeding season this fall or whether they will require new stimulation with hormones." In other words, as interesting as this preliminary report is, further study is necessary to establish the ultimate value of the breeding of ewes twice a year. If this practice proves itself in continued experiments, it will be of great importance, particularly to the farm-flock sheep industry.*

A hormone research team sponsored by Armour and Company is doubling up on Nature to cause sheep to reproduce twice a year.

The Company announced on September 25th that more than 100 hormone-treated ewes which produced lambs last winter had a second lambing in the summer. The test points toward the possibility of "fall lamb" becoming a regular factor in the market as well as the prized "spring lamb."

Since twin and triplet lambs are born frequently, a sheepman usually can count on 125 spring lambs from 100 ewes. Figures in the Armour test indicate that the 100 ewes can also be made to produce 65 to 85 fall lambs instead of remaining unproductive for half a year.

The study is the first of its kind to be made on a commercial scale. This year's preliminary experiments have supplied data for further research next year.

The test was carried out under an Armour grant by Dr. Frank X. Gassner, professor of endocrinology at the University of Colorado's A. and M. Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado. The work was begun on range land near Hastings, Nebraska, and the sheep were moved to a large feed yard in West Chicago, Illinois.

The experiment was suggested by Garvey L. Haydon, head of the lamb division of Armour and Company, despite the gloomy attitudes of sheepmen and reports from Australia and New Zealand that similar experiments had failed there.

The essential phase of the test concerned three groups of ewes of varying ages, weights and breeds, well below the quality of the average flock, all of which had lambed since January. There were a total

of 535 sheep treated with the hormone and 320 of them responded and were bred.

The first lot, given the hormone injection

in the second week after lambing, produced 20 lambs.

The second lot, injected in the third



Typical range ewe at left is shown with her January lamb, center, and her little July lamb. Second lamb was born out of season as result of hormone treatment experiment directed by Garvey L. Haydon, right, manager of Armour and Company's lamb department. Man on left is Herdsman Jack Dennis who had charge of more than 300 ewes bred in experiment. The ewe and her lambs show different breedings. Miscellaneous lots of sheep were used intentionally in first experiment. Tests of two lamb crop plan will be made on pure bred later.



These lambs, shown with their mothers, were born after July 12 and the photograph was made about a month later. Each of the ewes shown had a lamb in January and later was treated with hormones in Armour and Company experiment to determine whether it was commercially practical to produce two lamb "crops" yearly.

week after lambing, produced 28 lambs.

The third lot was treated in the fourth week after lambing. It produced 51 lambs. There were 27 stillborn lambs. Counting stillborns, about 60 percent of the best-producing group responded favorably. It is this group which is the basis for the estimate of a 65-to-85 lamb extra crop each fall, in view of the fact that twins or triplets are common.

Meanwhile 25 other ewes were run with the rams in the test groups, but were not given the hormone. Only one in this control group had a lamb, reflecting the known fact that a very small percentage of ewes show two natural reproductive cycles in a year.

The cow and the ewe are the only domestic animals which are not customarily bred immediately after giving birth. Race horses, for instance, can be bred again a week after foaling.

The hormone used is a gonadotrophin, which acts like pituitary hormones to stimulate the ovary to produce its estrogenic hormone, which in turn establishes the breeding period. In volume production, Dr. Gassner estimated that the cost per ewe would be between 20 and 25 cents. The injection is given subcutaneously in the wool-free fold between the foreleg and body. Response to the injection appears in five to seven days.

Haydon explained the economic importance of the Armour feat.

"A farmer with 100 ewes may get 125 lambs in his spring crop," he said. "Those lambs and the wool are normally all the income he gets from the flock which he must feed and care for all year.

"However, by using this hormone technique at the right time, he may get a fall crop of 65 to 85 extra lambs.

"If it costs \$4 extra to raise these lambs to 85 pounds and they sell for around \$22 each, there is an extra profit of \$18 per lamb or \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year for a flock of 100 ewes."

The economic importance of the Armour demonstration goes beyond the profit to the farmer, however. Because of the low price ceiling imposed during the war, and the generally unsatisfactory returns from the industry, the sheep population of the country has dropped from the peak of 55,000,000 in 1942 to 31,000,000 now. Many farmers have dropped sheep-raising entirely and the United States produces only one-third of the wool it uses.

General adoption of the hormone technique would mean more lamb for food and more wool for textiles.

Haydon pointed out that the use of hormones will be most important initially to farmers who keep comparatively small flocks of 50 to 150 ewes. Use of the method

in the far western range country would involve additional problems.

There are many questions still to be answered, now that the possibility of double breeding on a commercial scale has been established, Dr. Gassner said. One is whether the ewes which bore the extra lambs will manifest their normal breeding season this fall, or whether they will require new stimulation with the hormone.

However, the results of the first large scale test have been so spectacular that Armour and Company is planning a much more elaborate series of experiments to determine the best timing, dosage, and hormone formulae.

A group of yearling ewes will be maintained on the double breeding cycle for a lifetime to see if the ewe's normal reproductive life of six to eight years is affected and how. Tests will also be run on various breeds of sheep, some of which have a natural tendency toward a double breeding cycle.

Some of the ewes in the test were given additional injections of a second hormone similar to the luteinizing hormone from the pituitary gland which stimulates production of a second female ovarian hormone which, in turn, helps establish the fertilized ovum in the uterus. This was done after breeding had occurred. It must be determined whether this is really necessary.

The rams used in the experiment—in the usual proportion of one to 35 ewes—were treated with testosterone, a male sex hormone. Dr. Gassner, however, does not think this is needed.

The timing of the injection is of prime importance, in Dr. Gassner's opinion, and must be carefully worked out. He pointed out that, estrus, or heat, is the result of the activity of the estrogenic hormone from the ovary. When the ewe is pregnant, the corpus luteum hormone, also from the ovary, becomes dominant and suppresses the estrogen. After the lamb is born, estrogen re-asserts itself, often to the point of causing what is known as "lamb heat" soon afterward. At the same time the young cells with which the body is repairing the uterus closely resemble those found in normal heat.

"We take advantage of this period of estrogen rebound to supply a little extra stimulation and produce a full-scale estrus," Dr. Gassner said. "Both the ovarian hormones are stimulated by pituitary hormones and the material we have been using, which apparently is chemically distinct from the pituitary hormones, produces the same effect.

(Continued on page 37)

# Forecasting Forage on the Winter Range

By SELAR S. HUTCHINGS

Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station,  
U. S. Forest Service, Ogden, Utah

*"The material included in 'Forecasting Forage on the Winter Range,'" writes Reed W. Bailey, director of the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station at Ogden, Utah, "should be of considerable interest to your readers not only for the current estimate of forage available, but for the fairly reliable method of estimating forage during future years." So this might be a good article to clip, if you don't bind your Wool Grower magazines; then you will always have the formula handy on which to figure roughly the amount of supplemental feed that should be purchased for the winter.*

**T**HE prospects for range forage, particularly in western Utah and the southern half of Nevada, are very poor this winter. This is indicated by general observations made in both States and by a method for predicting range herbage production from known precipitation developed by the Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station. With the danger signals up, therefore, livestock operators should plan to cull their animals and provide supplemental feed in order to winter without heavy losses.

Studies at the Desert Experimental Range, 50 miles west of Milford, Utah, show a close relation between herbage production and precipitation during the preceding 12-month period (October to September.) This relation, based upon records during the period 1938 to 1947, is that herbage production increases approximately 46 pounds per acre, air-dry weight, with each additional inch of annual precipitation. The graph shows average increase in herbage production with increase in precipitation.

The lowest yield during this period—75 pounds per acre, air-dry weight—occurred in 1943 when precipitation for the preceding 12 months was only 4.38 inches. The highest yield—468 pounds per acre—occurred in 1947 when precipitation was 11.10 inches. Average precipitation at the Desert Experimental Range during these years was 6.9 inches. If one selects 6.9 inches on the bottom scale of the chart, moves up to the solid sloping line, and then across to the vertical scale, he finds that average production on the Experimental Range was 222 pounds per acre.

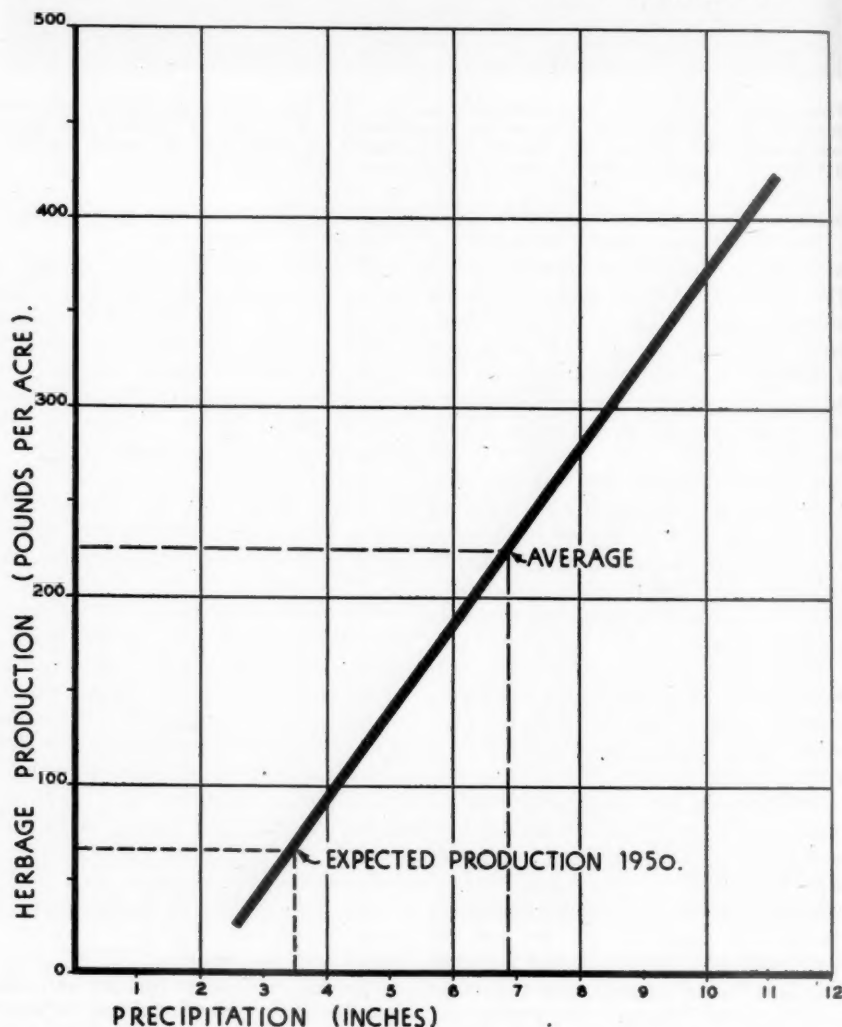
The yield for a given year will seldom fall exactly as predicted. Nevertheless, about two-thirds of the time the accuracy of prediction will be within 41 pounds per acre, either more or less, of the herbage production shown by the line. Thus it

happens that the actual yield for 1943 falls below the line, and the actual yield for 1947 falls above it. On the average, predicted yield may be expected to be too high as often as too low.

What will be the herbage yield this winter? First, let us look at the weather records.

Since October 1, 1949 and up to September 30, 1950.

(Continued on page 36)



Total herbage production (air-dry weight) in relation to precipitation of preceding 12 months (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30).

# Waterspreading, A Good Conservation Measure

By NORMAN H. FRENCH  
Bureau of Land Management

THE rancher is the number one conservationist in the country today. Conservation is the ranchers' business and his bread and butter. He must conserve his soil and water to provide grass for livestock which can be converted into dollars.

The western range lands which produce the bulk of range feeder livestock are in an area of uncertain moisture conditions. Soils are usually thin and slopes steep. Loss of only a little soil may greatly reduce the grass production.

This combination of factors has made the rancher conservation-minded. The rancher looks at every flood runoff as a direct loss. Loss of water, loss of soil—less grass—less pounds of beef—fewer dollars to carry on.

## Projects Installed

Ranchers in southeastern Montana have done something about this loss of water and soil. In the early days, ranchers turned the creeks and draws out onto flat areas to raise hay. Dams and diversions were built with teams and slip scrapers. Some of the early waterspreading systems along the Powder River are still in operation and are still producing hay and extra feed. These flats are better than ever. They have built up through silt accumulation and leveled out to give more uniform production and easier operation. The ranchers, through trial and error methods, have developed waterspreading to a practical basis of providing hay and extra grass. Technicians of the Bureau of Land Management, in working with these ranchers, have been able to profit by their success and errors to further develop waterspreading.

What is waterspreading? Just what the name implies, spreading water out over land so that it goes into the ground and grows more grass.

In the early days, ranchers spread water on their best lands along creek and river bottoms to produce hay.

During the past ten years, waterspreading has worked out onto the first bench lands and has now proved to be economically sound on the very poor clay flats, many of which have been retained in Federal ownership, since they were too poor to homestead.

Some of the principles which apply to waterspreading are:

1. There must be runoff or waste water.

2. Relative flat areas must be available to put and hold water on.
3. The amount of runoff or waste water must not be out of proportion to the area of spreading.

To take a specific example of what happens in a waterspreading project, we have to assume some actual case. We find a relatively flat clay area of 400 acres, varying from 1 percent slope (1 foot drop in 100 feet) to 1½ percent. There is a draw running through the area which takes drainage from about 2,000 acres of rough to rolling clay land. Indications of soil erosion are serious. Deep cut, straight walled draws with little vegetation are common in the area. A diversion dam is placed across the draw to put water out on the flat area. Dikes or low mounds of soil are built over the area. These dikes look like long snakes laid parallel to each other about 200 feet apart.

## Directing Water

Water comes into the top dike and moves down through the system of dikes in a syrup pan motion. For those who never were fortunate enough to boil down maple sap into maple syrup, we mean that water must go around the north end of dike No. 1, around the south or opposite end of dike No. 2 and then around the north end of dike No. 3 and so on. Through this system of dikes, the water is under control and moves very slowly.

We have in effect changed the slope of the flat area from 1 percent to less than .05 percent. If water has to travel 100 feet to drop 1 foot, it is a 1 percent slope.

Through the system of dikes, we make the water travel 2,000 feet to drop 1 foot and have a .05 percent grade. The slower water moves over an area, the longer time it will be on there. The longer we keep water on a piece of ground, the more will go into the soil.

Through a system of waterspreading dikes, we actually wear the water out and force it into the ground to grow more grass.

At the present time, several waterspreading projects are planned or under construction in this area. Many more possibilities exist for more waterspreading, both in Montana and Wyoming. In fact, it has been estimated that possibly one million acres in Montana and Wyoming would be af-

fected if water-spreading were constructed on existing practical sites on Federal lands.

At the present time there are some 30 ranchers in southeastern Montana who are ready to start on waterspreading projects on Federal land. Approximately 20,000 acres would be in these spreading systems. Ranchers participate in the actual construction cost of these spreading systems. The usual ranch contribution is one-third of the total cost on Federal land. Cost of construction of waterspreading projects varies, but in general is around \$5.00 per acre for the area actually covered by water.

## Benefits Are Many

Benefits from such waterspreading are many, but the major ones are:

1. Reduces soil and water losses and prevents erosion.
2. Provides stability of hay and grass production.
3. Increases the amount of feed units the ranch will carry.
4. Provides food and habitat for wildlife, especially ducks.

From an economic justification, waterspreading pays for itself on the increased forage produced. All other benefits are thrown in free of charge.

Expert land appraisers for the Federal Land Bank have appraised the waterspreading projects in the Alzada (Montana) area and show that the "increased grazing capacity, based on livestock prices from 1940-1948, will pay cost of construction and maintenance in 40 years with an annual return of 13 percent on the original investment. A project is considered feasible that will pay out in 40 years, with a return of 4 percent on the original investment."

This indicates that waterspreading construction costs could be increased 3 times and still be practical on the increased production of vegetation alone, without bringing in the major benefits of feed stabilization and erosion control.

Waterspreading is one of the best conservation practices for this part of Montana. It has wide application, both on private and Federal lands.

Waterspreading is limited on Federal lands by the Bureau of Land Management appropriations. At the present time, rancher participation and agreements are ten years ahead of the Bureau's ability and funds to cooperate.

# Progressive Changes In Wool Blindness In Hampshire Sheep

By H. H. BRUGMAN, R. D. LARGENT, and C. R. KOCH<sup>1</sup>

Department of Animal Husbandry, The State College of Washington

**C**ONSIDERABLE discussion has taken place among sheepmen on whether or not Hampshire sheep tend to open up in the face and become less wool blind as the animal matures.

Wool blindness in Hampshires has caused much concern and considerable controversy in choosing that breed over a more open-faced breed, or between choosing individuals within the breed, to be used as breeding stock on the range or to be fattened in the feedlot. The Shropshire breed of sheep has decreased in popularity because some sheepmen argue that it has become so wool-blind that it has lost its utility as a range sheep. Meanwhile, the Suffolk breed of sheep has become very popular with some people because it is entirely free from wool-blindness.

A large economic loss is incurred on the range with those animals that are completely wool-blind at least part of the year. It is difficult for them to move around. Some die due to lowered resistance resulting from partial starvation or lack of water. Some become separated from the flock.

ewe year than ewes with covered faces, and 4.4 more pounds of lamb than ewes with partially covered faces. He stated that this was mainly due to a higher percentage of lambs born and weaned from the ewes with more open faces. It also was due to the heavier weight of the lambs at weaning time. In a later study in 1948, Terrill found that the difference in pounds of lamb weaned per ewe bred between open- and covered-faced sheep was 11.1 pounds and between partially covered and covered sheep was 7.7 pounds.

Wool-blind lambs in the feed lot are more timid and make lower gains than the others. Clipping around the eyes will help secure good gains.

To study whether changes took place in face covering of Hampshire sheep, pictures were taken of the college's lambs and ewes at different time intervals for one year. Each picture was scored. The pictures of each animal were grouped together so that comparisons could be made to determine differences in face covering, if any.

5, 1948, ninety-three to 100 days later, with the lambs being approximately six months old. The third pictures were taken of the ewe lambs on February 5, 1949, 184 days following the second pictures or, when the animals were about one year old. Pictures of the young rams were taken March 17, 1949, or 224 days after the second pictures.

Fifty-two lambs were studied to determine differences in wool covering between the ages of three and six months. It was quite difficult to determine the scores of the young lambs with a high degree of accuracy, because the wool was too short on the face and dark in color so that it was difficult to differentiate between the wool and the clear area. The lambs were scored on the basis of the size of the clear area around the eye as compared with the older animals, even though their sight was not impaired because the wool was short. Most of the young lambs were scored "5" and "6," and a few scored "7."

Seventeen lambs, or 32.7 percent, showed improvement in opening up of the face



Score 2. Covering to the eye.



Score 3. Covering to the lower part of the eye, but clear area around the eye; the wool covering coming down on each side of the eye does not quite meet or bridge below the eye.



Score 4. Clear area around the eye and wool covering has bridged below the eye but the wool is short and thin in that area.

Wool-blind sheep are inactive and not able to rustle feed for themselves. This means small gains and the inability on the part of the ewes to produce and nurse lambs that are in good condition at weaning time.

Clair E. Terrill of the U.S.D.A. Bureau of Animal Industry made a study in 1941 of the face covering in Rambouillet sheep and showed that ewes with open faces produced 8.6 more pounds of lamb per

<sup>1</sup>—Assistant Professor, Senior Student, and Shepherd, respectively, Department of Animal Husbandry, The State College of Washington.

At the beginning of the experimental work, a standard was established by which each animal was scored and scores of the animals studied, were determined using these standards. None of the animals scored "1" since the wool on all the Hampshire sheep came down at least to the eye.

Three pictures were taken of the lambs during the year. The first ones were taken on April 27, 1948, and May 4, 1948, when the lambs were almost three months old. The second pictures were taken on August

by scoring at least one score less at the end of the period. Six lambs, or 11.5 percent, became worse in face covering, while twenty-nine, or 55.8 percent, remained the same. The lambs that improved varied in improvement of from one to three scores. Those that became worse in face covering changed one score.

A total of thirty-six lambs were studied to determine differences in face covering of Hampshire lambs between the age of six months and one year. Thirteen of these



Score 5. Clear area around the eye but wool covering completely bridged and dense.



Score 6. Clear area around the eye is smaller, and the wool covering around the eye is longer and tends to cover part of the clear area but the eye itself is still clear.



Score 7. The eye is almost completely or is completely covered with wool.

lambs, or 34.2 percent, showed improvement of at least one score. Twenty-two, or 57.9 percent, did not show any change, and three, or 7.9 percent, became worse.

Thirty-six lambs were studied to determine change during the overall period from three months of age to one year. Of these, fourteen lambs, or 38.9 percent, improved in opening up of the face by at least one score. Seventeen, or 47.2 percent, did not show any change, and five lambs, or 13.9 percent, became worse in face covering.

A total of thirty-two ewes were studied

to ascertain whether there was any significant change in the older sheep. Twenty-five of these were 1945 spring ewes or three-year-olds when the first pictures were taken in February, 1948; and seven were 1946 spring ewes or two-year-olds at the time the first pictures were taken. These same ewes were photographed a year later in February, 1949, and the photographs were compared with those from the previous year.

Thirteen of the thirty-two ewes improved at least one score in opening up in face covering, with more ewes scoring as "2"

and fewer as "7" after a year's time. However, the number of ewes and changes were small.

There seems to be a tendency for a greater percentage of the lambs that do change in face covering to become less wool-blind. About half of the animals did not make any changes in face covering. The considerable variation which is present in this respect is probably due to the fact that the flock of Hampshire sheep studied was not too prepotent for the open-face characteristic, and considerable segregation is taking place.

## Feeding Colorado Lambs In Transit

(Over 40 Years Ago)

*Mr. James Phelps of the Union Pacific Railroad recently sent the Wool Grower a copy of the February 27, 1904 issue of "Orange Judd Farmer" which contains this story on feeding Colorado lambs in transit. Please note the "high" prices that were paid for Colorado fed lambs 46 years ago.*

THE business of lamb feeding in transit for the eastern markets is again assuming its old proportions in Colorado. In the year 1900 not less than 351,000 head were fed in Larimer County alone. The total for the State for that year was about three-quarters of a million head. But that proved to be a disastrous year for the feeders, in consequence of the depressed condition of the market.

While this year of almost universal loss did not destroy the business, it had the effect of checking it to a large extent. During the past two years conservatism has ruled among the feeders. But as it happened both years were marked by high prices, the prices of Colorado fed lambs ruling from 6 to 8 cents per pound in the Chicago market. So that those who

did feed have made money, and now the tendency is to fill up the feed pens and take the chances.

In Larimer County this season there are about 260,000 head of lambs on feed. In the State at large there are probably half a million being fed.

The season thus far has been an excellent one and lambs in the feed pens are doing finely. All during the season the weather has been dry and sunny, with warm days and frosty nights. The crop of alfalfa hay, which composes the bulk of the feed given the lambs, has been abundant and is of a very fine quality. The extensive feeding of lambs, however, has had the effect to push up the price and a first class article is now bringing from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton in the stack in the

neighborhood of Ft. Collins, the largest feeding center in the State. Corn from Kansas and Nebraska, which constitutes the balance of the regular lamb ration, can now be laid down in Ft. Collins at 90 cents per hundred pounds. This is rather high, but not to compare with the drouth year, three years ago, when it went as high as \$1.33 per 100 pounds in Ft. Collins.

The bulk of the lambs put in the feed pens this season are the Mexican or southern lambs, and were secured with freight paid to the Missouri River at 4 cents per pound.

Shipping in the pens opened early, but has kept up late. Feeders began to market their top lambs early in January, but there will probably be shipping eastward as late as July.

# Some Fall Ram Sales

## Suffolks in Top Place At Colorado Sale

**S**UFFOLKS took top place in the 4th annual Colorado Ram Sale when \$465 was paid by H. E. Miller of Eagle, Colorado, for a yearling stud consigned by T. L. Patrick of Ilderton, Ontario, Canada. Numbers considered, the \$100 average made by the 112 Suffolks sold was the highest in the sale. The eight Suffolk studs sold averaged \$276.25.

The high-price pen of five Suffolks was also a Patrick entry, which Joe Brace of Center, Colorado, bought at \$135 a head.

The Y. U. Ranch of Walden, Colorado, sold the top Columbia stud at \$225 to W. Frank McGee, and the average of nine studs was \$162.33. High pen price in Columbias was \$100 paid by James E. Noonan, Deertrail, Colorado, for a Mark Bradford (Spanish Fork, Utah) consignment and by Frank Wilcox of Rifle, Colorado, for an entry of Byron Killian of Salem, Utah.

Nine Hampshire studs made an average of \$109.72 and the highest single sale was \$180. Tom Heeney and Earl Smith of Kremmling, Colorado, received that sum from Howard Dorg of Kremmling for their stud entry. A pen of five yearling Hampshires brought \$80 each from Angelo Rapasard of Rifle, Colorado. Ward Smith was the consignor. For a pen of three ram lambs \$150 was paid by Paul Heeney.

The only stud Rambouillet sold was purchased by Angus McIntosh, Los Animas, Colorado for \$160. It was consigned by Thomas Pfister of Node, Wyoming. McIntosh also bought the high pen of five Rambouillets at \$140 a head from Pfister.

For a Corriedale range ram consigned by Art and Jerry King of Cheyenne, Wyoming, C. R. Sanderson paid \$100. A pen of five range rams brought \$90 a head from Earl Hyde, Ault, Colorado.

A Rambouillet-Columbia crossbred pen of five range rams was sold by Joseph V. Pfister of Node to V. P. Hillman of Grover, Colorado, at \$102.50 each.

Three pens of Hampshire-Suffolk rams sold at \$70 a head. G. N. Nelson of Eagle, Colorado entered two of these pens and Edward Veo, Jr., of Cimarron, Colorado, the other.

Altogether, 472 rams were sold for a total of \$37,332 or an average of \$79.09. The sale was held in Denver, on September 6 with Col. E. O. Walter as auctioneer.

## COLORADO AVERAGES

BREED	1949		1950	
	Number Sold	Average per head	Number Sold	Average per head
Hampshire	254	\$51.17	164	\$ 82.01
Suffolk	112	83.11	112	100.00
Columbia	131	51.69	89	93.20
Rambouillet	31	52.42	11	141.82
Corriedale	107	35.58	51	52.84
Columbia-Rambouillet	10	67.00	15	85.83
Columbia-Rambouillet	10	67.00	15	85.83

## Rambouillet Prices Break All Wyoming Sale Records

**A**LL previous Wyoming Ram Sale price records on Rambouillets were shattered at the 22nd annual sale held at Casper, September 19th and 20th. No doubt prices on some of the other breeds also toppled former records made at this sale.

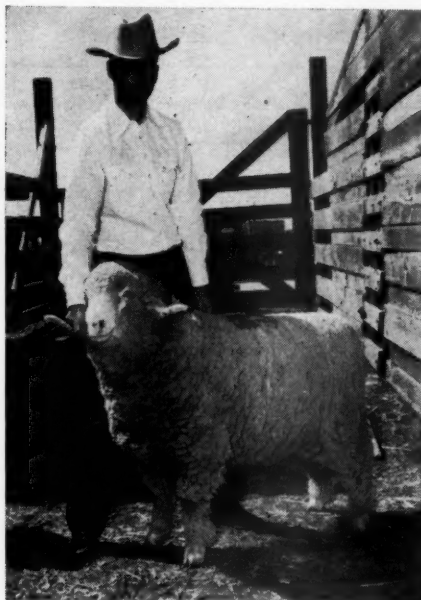
The overall sale average of \$115.15 for the 1187 head sold was 63 percent higher than last year's average. The whiteface breeds showed heavy price advances compared with last year while the blackface breeds showed only slight increases. J. B. Wilson, Secretary, Wyoming Wool Growers

Association, reports it was one of the fastest sales ever held by the association.

Sale topper was a Rambouillet stud ram consigned by Rodney I. Port, Sundance, Wyoming. Herman Mayland, Emblem, Wyoming, paid \$500 for this yearling. Two Suffolk stud rams each brought \$325. Other stud tops were \$225 for a Columbia ram and \$205 for a Hampshire. Price per head on the top selling pens of range rams in each breed was as follows: Rambouillets, \$225; Hampshires, \$175; Suffolks, \$155; Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds, \$57.50; Columbias, \$140; Corriedales, \$200; Panamas, \$127.50; Targhees, \$152.50; Romneys, \$70; Columbia-Rambouillet crossbreds, \$160; Lincoln-Rambouillet crossbreds, \$120; Border Leicester-Columbia crossbreds, \$50; and Rambouillet-Romney crossbreds, \$82.50.

One of the interesting features of this year's sale was the auctioning of two pens of Warhill range rams by the Warren Live Stock Company, Cheyenne, Wyoming. Warhill rams are a development of 16 years of close breeding from basic stocks of sheep whose background was founded in Rambouillets, Corriedales, Columbias, Lincoln-Rambouillets and others. The name of the sheep is derived from the two men who instigated the program of selection and the intensified breeding program, the late Fred E. Warren of the Warren Live Stock Company and Dean J. A. Hill of the University of Wyoming. One pen of two sold for \$325 per head and the other pen of three head brought \$260 each. These rams were entered in the sale because of the interest of growers in that area in the results of the breeding program of the Warren Live Stock Company.

Sale averages of the various breeds are shown on the accompanying table.—E.E.M.



Rodney Port of Sundance, Wyoming, with his \$500 top stud ram at the Wyoming sale; a Rambouillet purchased by Herman Mayland, Emblem, Wyoming.

### SUMMARY WYOMING RAM SALE

BREED	1949		1950	
	Number Sold	Average per head	Number Sold	Average per head
Suffolks	167	\$59.22	148	\$ 68.77
Hampshires	71	54.15	129	60.02
Rambouillets	287	90.70	316	174.08
Corriedales	50	40.60	39	144.10
Panamas	25	77.50	35	121.07
Romneys	6	53.00	5	70.00
Columbias	206	72.42	232	122.03
War-Hills			5	286.00
Targhees	15	83.66	15	137.50
Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds	208	75.24	141	89.08
Columbia-Rambouillet Crossbreds	36	68.75	53	105.05
Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds	63	50.04	49	50.61
Border-Leicester-Columbia Crossbreds	10	65.00	16	50.00
Rambouillet-Romney Crossbreds	4	71.00	4	82.50



Top-selling pen at the Pocatello (Idaho) Ram Sale—four head of Suffolk yearlings at \$280 each. Sold by T. B. Burton (left) of Cambridge, Idaho, to Joe Sainz (right) of Soda Springs, Idaho.

### Suffolk Average at Pocatello Sale Spectacularly High

THE Pocatello Ram Sale followed the pattern of other auctions this year in higher prices and fast bidding on many of the offerings. In fact, the overall sale average of \$113.98 for the 453 rams sold was 68 percent above the tally at the 1949 Pocatello sale.

As usual, Suffolk rams predominated and the Suffolk yearling average of \$204.73 was a spectacular 2½ times higher than last year's average for this classification.

The top price of the sale, \$280 per head, was paid for a pen of four rams consigned by T. B. Burton, Cambridge, Idaho. Successful bidder on this pen was Joe Sainz, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Mr. Sainz evidently knows good sheep because he also purchased the two top selling pens of Hampshire yearlings at \$150 per head. These pens were consigned by well-known Ovid, Idaho purebred producers, Matthews Brothers and C. N. Carlson and Sons.

Top Suffolk-Hampshire pen at \$150 per head, five yearling rams, was consigned by Robert S. Blastock, Filer, Idaho and purchased by Clifford S. Richins, Bountiful, Utah.

Top pen of Panama rams, five yearlings consigned by James Laidlaw and Sons, Inc., Muldoon, Idaho, was purchased at \$230 a head by Frank Jougard, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Ivan G. Epperson consigned the top selling Columbia pen, two yearlings at \$132.50 per head, purchased by T. D. Carr, Weiser, Idaho.

Breed averages are shown on the accompanying table.

### POCATELLO SALE AVERAGES

BREED	1949		1950	
	Number Sold	Average per head	Number Sold	Average per head
Suffolk Yearlings	115	\$ 81.89	74	\$204.73
Suffolk Ram Lambs	81	73.90	134	105.59
Suffolk Studs	2	162.50		
Hampshire Yearlings	62	58.22	38	86.32
Hampshire Ram Lambs	54	39.63	18	56.67
Hampshire Studs			1	55.00
Suffolk-Hampshire Yearlings			9	119.44
Suffolk-Hampshire Ram Lambs	38	52.08	48	63.07
Panama Yearlings	74	83.07	75	110.53
Panama Ram Lambs	38	52.25	41	106.59
Panama Studs			1	125.00
Columbia Yearlings	25	75.40	9	90.56
Columbia Ram Lambs	10	40.00		
Corriedale Yearlings	5	180.00		
Warhill Yearlings			5	55.00

### Good Averages at Southern Oregon Sale

THE table below summarizes the 10th Oregon September 11, 1950. annual Oregon Ram Sale at Lakeview,

BREED	1949		1950	
	Number Sold	Average per head	Number Sold	Average per head
Suffolks	25	\$110.00	47	\$137.97
Rambouillets	82	89.30	102	100.32
Hampshires	4	65.00	5	97.00
Columbias	27	61.48	32	89.61
Panamas	56	58.93	60	110.50
Corriedales			6	100.00
Lincoln-Rambouillet Cross	25	69.00	81	80.40
Total Number	219		333	
Average per Head		\$ 77.80		\$102.35
Grand Total of Sale		\$17,037.50		\$34,082.50

## QUIZ FOR OCTOBER

### "What Supplemental Feed Do You Consider Necessary To Have On Hand Through The Winter?"

I prefer corn or cake, and have plenty on hand.

Gus Morris  
Grand Valley, Colorado

We do not use any concentrates, but feed good alfalfa hay: first crop to the drop band and second crop to ewes with little lambs. We have some trouble with ewes getting too fat and not enough exercise.

Lester F. Agee  
Glenburn, California

On the winter range with which I am familiar, there is very little supplemental feeding. Under normal conditions it is not necessary. However, we have learned from past experience that supplemental feed is necessary when we have a bad year and accordingly stockmen provide themselves with some concentrates, such as corn or cottonseed cake, to have on hand when needed.

The production of hay in the area is limited, so it is not practical to feed hay to range livestock, and so much of the range is of such a rough character that it would be impossible to transport hay onto the range in sufficient quantities to meet the need. Hence, when supplemental feeding is done on the range, corn or cottonseed cake is used, as it is easily transported and, for the results obtained, is much cheaper.

M. V. Hatch  
Panguitch, Utah

In our particular area we seldom need any supplemental feed. However, I have seen it twice when we needed it badly and could not get it, so I think it would be a good policy to have enough supplemental feed on hand to feed sheep at least 30 days. We operate 170 miles away from the railroad and 50 miles away from any improved road, so we really have a transportation problem in bad weather. I think in our particular case cotton cake is the most suitable for supplemental feed.

Heaton Brothers  
Alton, Utah

We use soybean cubes (41 percent protein or more) as a supplemental feed along with our own home grown grains. We feel

that our sheep graze better on cold days and also hold their flesh better when we feed protein pellets.

Clarence E. Anderson  
Newell, South Dakota

I feed Moorman minerals to my sheep through the winter and can see the results in my lambs and wool. I also feed Sperry Sheep Nibs at lambing time. They are good though a little costly. I seem to get the best results this way.

Joe W. Hodgen  
Adrian, Washington

I think any of such supplemental feeds as cottonseed cake, soybeans or Lincoy will pay big. The lambs will be larger; there will be a bigger percentage of them at selling time, and the ewes will shear one to two pounds more wool. So the investment in any supplemental feed will pay off.

Earl Brownfield  
Hammond, Montana

Since we have had excellent rains from July 6th up to the present time there will be no necessity of supplemental feeding in the entire area and I know of no one buying feed for the winter.

A. Clement Hendricks  
Flying H, New Mexico

In our part of Oregon it is necessary to have at least 200 tons of good hay, about 5 tons of corn, about 5 tons of sheep cubes, and about 2 tons of oats for lambing; that is for a band of 1000 to 1200 ewes. This applies where you lamb on hay.

C. A. Cole  
Mitchell, Oregon

We mostly feed cottonseed cake or meal. As most ranchmen are lightly stocked, I don't think there will be much feeding if we get general rains. The rain to date has been very spotted and very small spots though it is raining here now, September 22nd.

Buck Bishop  
Rock Springs, Texas

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### Conventions and Meetings

November 1-3: Oregon Wool Growers Association, Portland, Oregon.

November 2-3: California Wool Growers Association, San Francisco, California.

November 8-9: Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, Belle Fourche, South Dakota.

November 9-11: Washington Wool Growers Association, Yakima, Washington.

November 12-14: Idaho Wool Growers Association, Pocatello, Idaho.

November 20-22: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, Ft. Worth, Texas.

November 27-28: Colorado Wool Growers Association, Denver, Colorado.

November 28-30: Montana Wool Growers Association, Billings, Montana.

December 4: Business Meeting, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming.

December 5-8: National Wool Growers Association, Casper, Wyoming.

January 8-10, 1951: American National Livestock Association, San Francisco, California.

### Ram Sales

October 13-14: National Columbia Show & Sale, Minot, North Dakota.

November 13: Columbia-Suffolk Sheep Sales, Ogden, Utah.

### Shows

October 6-14: Pacific International Livestock Exposition, North Portland, Oregon.

October 27-November 5: Grand National Livestock Exposition, San Francisco, California

November 11-15: Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 13: Columbia-Suffolk Sheep Sales, Ogden, Utah.

November 25-December 2: International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

January 12-20, 1951: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 12-20, 1951: National Western Wool Show, Denver, Colorado.

January 26-February 4, 1951: Southwestern Exposition and Fat Show Show, Ft. Worth, Texas.

## More Farmer-Owned PCA's

FARMER-members of 18 more production credit associations now fully own their credit cooperatives, the U. S. Department of Agriculture reported on July 24, 1950. Added to the 116 associations that farmers owned outright by last January, this brings the total to 134, or more than a quarter of all the 500 production credit associations in the country, according to C. R. Arnold, production credit commissioner of the Farm Credit Administration. Farmers borrow over \$950 million a year from these credit cooperatives. These 134 farmer-owned credit cooperatives are located in 38 States. Seven of those to become farmer-owned since January 1st are located in Minnesota, three in Montana, two each in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Mississippi and one each in Louisiana and Nebraska.

# The Australian Report

## Wool Levy Meets Grower Opposition

Australia, September 20: A world record price of \$2.62 cents a pound for scoured wool at yesterday's, Brisbane sale, and all-time high values for greasy wool in all state capitals, have lost the Australian sheepman's limelight this month by Federal Cabinet's pending announcement of a 20 percent tax on wool returns in addition to the seven and a half percent levy imposed recently. (N.W.G. 9-50-p. 1)

Latest development is opposed violently by graziers who say it is class taxation in its most violent form. They object strongly to their industry being singled out to make principal contribution to a one-sided policy of expediency to stabilize the £A (Australian pound = \$2.24). Government says that the tax will be used to establish a home consumption price for wool and that any surplus will probably be funded to help the industry if prices should fall.

Graziers are just as strong in their opposition to a plan by National University vice-chancellor, Professor Sir Douglas Copeland, for a 33 1/3 percent export tax on wool. Chairman of the Australian Wool Growers' Council, Mr. R. D. Bakewell, says graziers are against this plan because the basic cause of inflation is not high wool prices but inadequate supplies of consumer goods. The plan also singles out wool growers to subsidize the 40-hour week and other brakes on production.

Australian sheepmen claim that this treatment is poor compensation for their products bringing so much foreign money, including vital USA dollars, to the Commonwealth and relieving the burden on city taxpayers.

If the Government wants to use graziers' funds temporarily, flockowners prefer a plan suggested by Victorian Graziers' Association chairman, Mr. Charles C. Kelly, that wool growers deposit a proportion of their funds with the Treasury and withdraw it when prices fall.

This would allow sheepmen to stabilize their finances without ultimate detriment to tax-revenue and would be free from unjust discriminatory features of exploiting a section of the community.

World record scoured clip was submitted for auction by 80-year-old Mr. J. H. Mathews of Julia Creek, north-west Queensland, whose five bales were bought by English interests.

Australian mainland record of \$2.01 a pound of greasy wool was established at Perth, West Australia, on September 11th. Sydney sales topped \$1.96 cents a pound for wool from Young in the southeast New South Wales, and Melbourne's best price was \$1.87 cents for 13 bales of super combing Merino grown by Mr. and Mrs. Harris of Spring Plains, Parwan, about 40 miles west of Melbourne. Their sheep carried \$15.68 worth of wool a head.

Graziers are seeking heavier penalties for sheep stealing. Detection of such thefts needs prompt action because thieves work mostly at night and have disappeared many miles by the time that losses are found out.

Queensland United Graziers' Association will seek a worldwide offer from the Federal Government of a reward large enough to interest overseas scientists in an endeavour to exterminate the rabbit from Australia.

Latest statistics reveal that Australian sheep numbers have recovered from their 1947 low of 95,723,000 to present 111,941,000, which is above 1939 figure of 111,058,000.—Colin Webb

## This Year's Clip and Probable Value

THE 1950-51 wool clip is estimated at 3,650,000 bales, equal to 1,100,000,000 pounds of greasy wool, and this despite the loss of 4,000,000 Merino sheep in Queensland and N.S. Wales caused by excessive rains and blowfly strike.

The 1949-50 wool clip realized over £286,000,000 or about \$600,000,000. The new selling season opened in Sydney August 28th and at Adelaide on the 29th. The market showed the biggest rise in values ever experienced in the wool trade, viz: 45-50 percent above June closing rates. At the Adelaide sales, the whole of the offerings averaged 113d (\$1.06) per pound, greasy wool, and the wools sold in Adelaide are of lowest average value compared with any other Australian center.

To date the principal buyers have been Great Britain and the Continent—U.S.A. and Russian buyers so far not prominent. When they do come in for very necessary supplies, it is feared that the market may rise to even higher levels, which even we wool growers do not desire. If present market rates are maintained, this year's Australian

wool clip will realize £500,000,000A, equal to well over \$1,000,000,000! The boom in wool will result in many manufacturers, especially of military clothing, switching on to medium and fine crossbreds like U.S.A. three-eighths blood and even today such wool as is produced by Corriedale sheep is worth nearly as much per pound in the grease as Merino wool, but it has a greater clean, scoured content. It is confidently felt that our very finest Merino wool will reach to over \$2 per pound in the grease, but the proportion of such wool is relatively small. Corriedale Merino cross wool is expected to make \$1.75 per pound in the grease and pure Corriedale wool, \$1.50 per pound.

With good seasonal conditions, concurrent with very high wool prices, it is not surprising that sheep are selling at an all-time record high, also broadacres.

If the wool market falls by 20 percent or 30 percent, there will be many "burnt fingers." We are rather alarmed at the feverish demand for wool, which is in short supply throughout the world.

—Senator J. F. Guthrie  
September 7th

## "Fog" Attempts to Control Parasites

THE Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization is investigating the use of mechanically applied insecticidal fogs for the control of body lice, keds and other parasites in sheep.

The research workers are satisfied that the results obtained by the fogs on shorn sheep in most of the trials were probably as good as are achieved at present by many graziers using orthodox methods. However, while considerable progress has been made, the C.S.I.R.O. is not yet prepared to recommend general use of synthetic fogs to replace dipping or power spraying until they have made more experiments and the resulting information collated.

The researchers have been using the Todd insecticidal fog applicator, an American patent which was developed from a machine used during the war to "make smoke" with which to cover troop movements.

(Continued on page 36)

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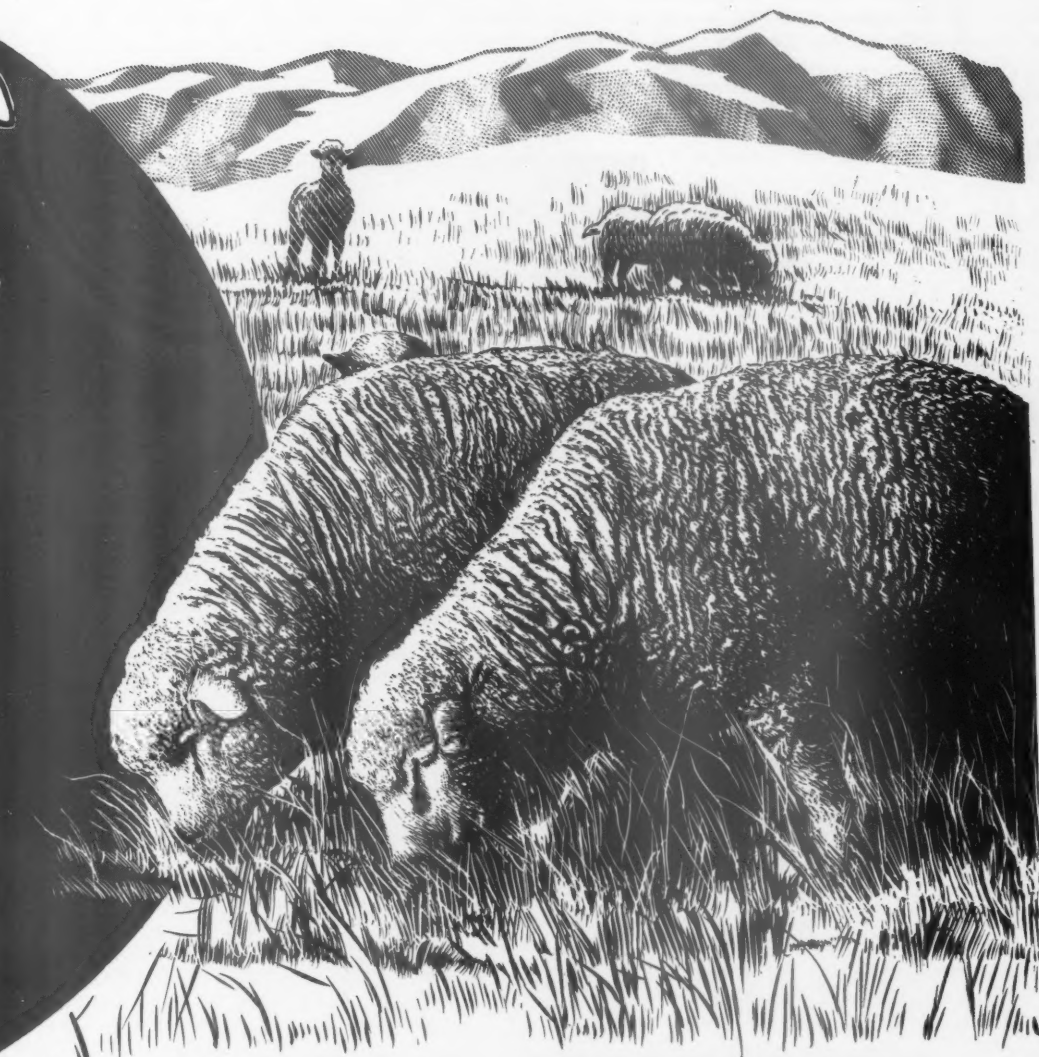


# Range Sheep



## Grated Corn

Grated Corn and Soybean Meal is an excellent feed for range sheep. It contains energy carbohydrates, and at the same time contains protein (double that of



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# CORN CAKE

# A Colorado Sheep Operation

By DR. JOHN ASHTON

*In getting first-hand material for a story about sheep in the Uncompahgre Valley, Colorado, Dr. Ashton came to the conclusion that justice could be done the subject only by writing of the operations of Mr. Stewart Hofmann and Judge Dan H. Hughes. We accepted his decision, and receiving the Hofmann article first, published it in the February issue of this year. Now we have the pleasure of bringing you the story about the Hughes family and their sheep.*

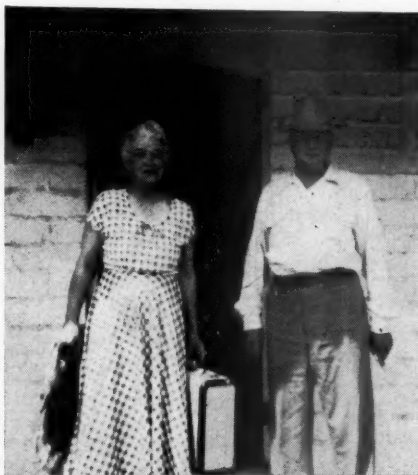
**I**F one wished to select an outstanding individual who started from scratch with a heavy handicap but who, through hard and sustained effort, great courage, uncommon strength of character, and an intelligent use of his opportunities rose to be a man among men, then he need seek no further than Daniel H. Hughes, judge of the Colorado Seventh Judicial District, and flockmaster extraordinary of the Uncompahgre Valley and the Western Slope in general.

## A Resolute Mind and a Willing Heart

Life began for Dan in Kentucky where he was born of humble parents; his childhood was precarious to a degree, inasmuch as his father died when he was a small baby and his mother passed away when he was a tiny tot of only six years.

His arrival in Colorado coincided with the construction of the Gunnison River tunnel designed to divert a portion of the water of that river to the Uncompahgre Valley for irrigation purposes. This ambitious project, which has been of great benefit to arable farming on the Western Slope, took six years to complete and offered work to those with strong arms and willing hearts in the early development of that region. Dan Hughes, though only fourteen at the time, did his part in helping to pierce the mountain range which separated the watershed of the Gunnison from that of the Uncompahgre.

When young Dan arrived in the Montrose region it was pretty wild and raw. The entire Uncompahgre Valley had been Indian country up to August, 1881, date at which the Utes under their chief, Ouray, were removed to a new reservation in eastern Utah, after a thirteen-day march along the old Indian trail. Mining was a potent lure in the beginning. Dan Hughes was thrown into contact with many hardy pioneers in his younger days, for the Rockies have always attracted adventurous spirits



Dan and Maidie Hughes leaving for a 7,000-mile auto trip into southern U.S.A.

willing to trade their youth and energy for potential riches in the form of gold and silver. A few of these resolute miners succeeded, but tragic failure was the lot of many.

In 1916 young Dan Hughes associated himself with Stuart Hofmann in the cattle-ranching business, but this partnership was of brief duration, for in 1917 Hughes entered military service and became a captain in the 89th Division, 355th Infantry. Back home from Germany in 1920 he managed a cattle outfit for some years, gaining much valuable experience and knowledge of the country.

In 1930, with a capital of \$5,000 amassed through hard, rough work and that battling of the elements in the Rockies which only one who has lived the life of the open range can adequately evaluate, Dan Hughes made the most important step of his career. He invested in sheep, and that was what really made him, because he began at a favorable moment and rose with the mounting tide.

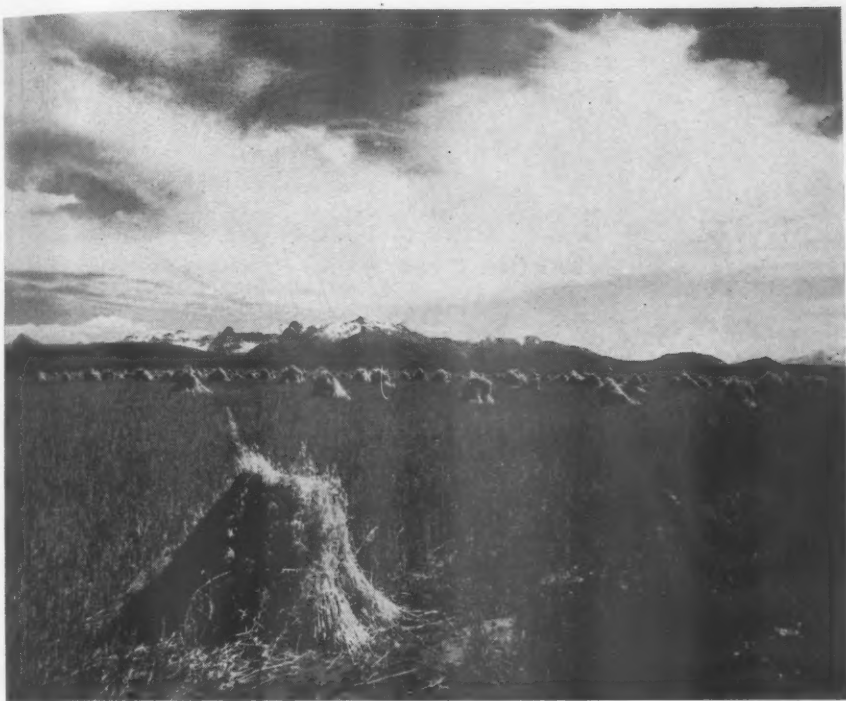
For many years he was an extremely busy man. Bringing up a large family,

supervising closely his sheep business, and studying law, this remarkable man still found time to become a leader in civic affairs and politics. But always his main interest was sheep, for these provided the means to keep him going and also found employment for his sons, Dan Jr., Joe, and Marshall, as they finished their schooling. These boys have been reared in a manner to appreciate the fact that true independence comes from work and ownership of land and good livestock to go with it. The House of Hughes is a family affair: all pull the same way, a sort of cooperative effort in which experiences and ideas are pooled. In all they own about 38,000 acres stocked with 15,000 sheep. These three sons each have flocks of 2,000. Judge Hughes counts his flocks as around 9,000 head. Another son, Jack, is an attorney in Montrose, and is a partner in his father's operations. Still another son, Charles, the youngest of the five, is now in the U. S. Navy and is stationed at Guam. In addition to the five sons, all of whom served in World War II, Judge Hughes has two daughters and five grandchildren.

## How the Hughes Flocks Are Managed

Successful growing of market lambs and fine wool on the range is largely a matter of careful attention to the needs of the flock. That resolves itself into keeping the sheep contented and thrifty; and in a region like the western side of the Rockies, with its varied topography and climate frequent changes of pasture and browse are necessary in order to profit to the utmost in the vital matter of succulent and palatable forage.

Customarily, about 10,000 ewes owned by the Hughes family drop their lambs in the low country, 4,500 feet, where they are held until June 10th; then they are trailed to the intermediate pastures in respect to elevation, formerly used as lambing



A grain field in the Uncompahgre Valley, near Montrose, Colorado. San Juan Mountains in the background. (Photo, Montrose Chamber of Commerce)

grounds. There they are held until about the first half of July, before proceeding to lands in the Forest Reserve or private ranges, both of high elevation, at least 8,500 feet above sea-level. The first summer range is known as the Big Bear, on Elk Creek, a tributary of the San Miguel.

As the summer advances sheep may mount higher and higher almost to the timber line before the reverse movement back to valley lands or the desert begins. The Hughes flocks are wintered in Dry Creek Basin and Disappointment Valley, in the west end of San Miguel County. Dan Jr. winters his sheep, however, in Utah, just north of Lisbon Valley and south of Calamity Wash. Sheep are driven thirty miles on back roads from one range to another frequently.

Judge Hughes has two ranches—one in the Basin and the other in Disappointment—that are used in connection with winter operations. On these ranches are grown alfalfa hay, fall wheat, and Indian corn. The corn is used for making ensilage. The Judge has his own California pellet machine, run by a gasoline engine, and makes his own concentrate from home-grown ingredients—alfalfa hay, and ground wheat and barley. Some of the alfalfa is used as hay. All this is for winter-feeding, of course, and the ensilage and balance of the hay are fed during lambing. Judge Hughes states that he is winter-feeding

ensilage during "bucking," with the object of materially increasing the lamb crop.

He has 1,200 acres under irrigation at a high elevation which has been leveled for the most part. This land is planted to

Kentucky blue-grass and Alsike clover, and is fenced and cross-fenced so that the flock may be turned loose on pasture.

Altogether on his several farms and ranches Judge Hughes has 2,400 acres in cultivation, virtually all of which was broken out of the sage brush and put into crops, chiefly hay and grass. He intends to put an additional 640 to 1,000 acres in irrigation.

A casual inspection of the Hughes' flocks, like most of the good sheep on the Western Slope, suggests the use of several breeds having entered into their make-up. Judge Hughes affirms that he has bought purebred rams consistently year after year. As would be supposed, where wool is so important, not to mention other factors, the Rambouillet evidently forms the basic type. On this several breeds have contributed their infusions of blood—the Hampshire, Corriedale, Columbia, and, within more recent years, the Suffolk. The latter breed, says Judge Hughes, were a little light at first; now they are heavier and have greater length. They have gained appreciably in popularity for crossing. Hampshires seem to hold their prominent place. Lamb buyers like to see and buy these black-face lambs with Hampshire thriftiness. Young flockmasters especially appear to be kindly disposed to Corriedale and Columbia blood. Much depends on circumstances and comparative prices of wool and mutton. In times of flock expansion many sheepmen,



Judge and Mrs. Daniel H. Hughes and their family. Since this picture was taken, the younger generation has grown up; four of the boys were in the U. S. Armed Services during the war, and the youngest is now in the Navy.

including Judge Hughes, like to save ewe lambs with white faces and then to cross Hampshire rams on them. Some cross Corriedale and Columbia rams on black-face ewes. No hard and fast rule seems to be prevalent in crossing on the range.

When a man becomes a grandfather, surely he can look forward to a well-earned rest in the not-too-distant future, if he has plowed a true furrow for his descendants to follow, as is the case with Judge Hughes. But no visible signs point to a slackening of effort on his part, as a list of responsibilities and honors which have been thrust upon him would eloquently testify. He is particularly active in grazing land and water problems, and is prominently connected with producer-finance and marketing groups.

Dan Hughes, as capable as he is, proudly acknowledges the help and encouragement of his wife, who has played an important role in the family's success. Mother of seven children she has found time to take part in many notable events of a social character relating to the calling which has provided largely the means to rear her children. Like her husband, she has been the recipient of signal honors. She has served as president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary, and as vice-president for two years of the National Wool Growers Auxiliary.

#### What Has the Future to Offer?

A man of the calibre of Judge Hughes, who literally has gone "through the mill," and taken the rough with the smooth in a long life of producing useful and essential things, and has besides created a dynasty of young men, his sons, destined to follow in his undeviating footsteps, naturally knows whereof he speaks. What he says of the sheep business, and the constructive criticism meant for the ears of those disposed to enter into it without considering carefully all the factors involved, is worth noting. Although he strikes straight from the shoulder and gives fair warning, he would be the last man in the world to try to discourage the right type of beginner. He states plainly that today 2,000 ewes and a place to run them would cost about \$100,000! There's the rub.

Assuming that a beginner starts with \$50,000 capital, and borrows the balance on five-year terms, he would have \$10,000 a year to pay on the principal, plus interest, plus family expenses, plus income tax, all of which would come above his operating expenses.

It would be necessary for him to earn, therefore, \$20,000 a year above operating costs, meaning ten dollars a ewe. The final



Sheep grazing on the hills in Montrose County, Colorado.  
(Photo, Montrose Chamber of Commerce)

result would be he would go broke. Why would he go broke—under present conditions? Let Daniel H. Hughes tell it in his own words:

"The burden of our terrifically high taxes creates such a handicap that a young man without capital, who is trying to get a start

in a game which requires a large investment of capital, is virtually doomed to failure from the start.

"Twenty years ago a sheepherder's son had a chance to acquire a paying flock of his own. Today his only chance is to remain a sheepherder or go on public relief."

## Two New Stockmen's Books

**"The Western Range Livestock Industry,"** by Marion Clawson, Director, Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior. This book comprehensively surveys the entire range livestock industry offering methods and procedures that point the way to profitable operation. It considers the physical environment upon which the industry is so closely dependent; points out efficient procedures in land management; analyzes the problems of ranch organization and management; discusses credit needs and credit organizations; and focuses attention on the factors affecting demand for, and supply of, range livestock products. Throughout the book, attention is placed on the problems of the range livestock producer, covering such phases of the industry as land-ownership patterns, forage factors, land rent and grazing fees, etc. Price \$5.00.

**"Western Stock Ranching,"** by Mont H. Saunderson, United States Forest Service Western Range Economist. A practical facts-and-figures book, this volume analyzes working problems of sheep and cattle ranching and provides authoritative information on how to operate a ranch profitably. Prices, incomes, production costs and range land management are analyzed. Photographs, tables, charts and case illustrations are designed to help ranchers, western economists, and range supervisors, and teachers in range management classes.

Saunderson, a resident of Denver, has been a western range economist with the Forest Service since 1938. Before that he served as range economist at the Montana State College for 13 years. He has received degrees from the State University of Iowa and the University of California at Berkeley. Price \$5.00.

## MoorMan's is "tailored" to fit YOUR feeding needs...



### Minerals for Range Sheep packaged in 3 convenient forms...

No matter what *your* particular feeding practice is, you'll find a MoorMan Sheep Minerals that just fits it.

1. **BLOCKS**—handy-to-handle 50-lb. size.
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The ingredients in each form are the same—13 balanced minerals accurately proportioned with each mineral range sheep are known to need.

#### 1 cent a Day for 7 Ewes

You'll find MoorMan's Minerals for Range Sheep so well balanced—so complete, including even the trace minerals, and so highly concentrated

that it supplies 7 ewes with *all* the minerals they need for less than 1 cent a day.

Your MoorMan Man will be glad to help you pick the mineral form that will best suit *your* own feeding method. If a MoorMan Man does not call on you regularly, write or wire Moorman Mfg. Co., Dept. K1-10 Quincy, Ill.

**SPECIAL MINERALS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALKALI AREAS**—fortified with vegetable protein for added palatability—contains less salt. Made especially for alkali areas where abundance of salt or alkali in water and grass kill desire for other essential minerals.

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(Since 1885)

**MAKERS OF PROTEIN AND MINERAL CONCENTRATES FARMERS AND RANCHERS NEED, BUT CANNOT RAISE OR PROCESS ON FARM OR RANCH**



# The Wool Situation

**T**HE wave of contracting 1951 wools had subsided considerably by September 25th. In nearly all areas dealers were said to have ceased operations and at some points all outstanding offers on wools were reported as withdrawn. Reason given by one local wool handler was the change in the general tone of the market. According to the Commercial Bulletin, the Boston trade "emphasized that contracting has been confined to wools which are fairly consistent from year to year. As we have pointed out, contracting as early as October on the next spring's clip evidently was done only once in the past and dealers are showing no disposition to rush business on clips where the winter may vitally affect condition and shrinkage."

From around the range country the following reports covering the situation up to September 22nd have been received:

## ARIZONA

Approximately 300,000 pounds of the Arizona 1951 clip had been contracted at prices ranging from 68 to 70 cents. There had been no further development, however, since the middle of September and firms that had been contracting were reported as having withdrawn all outstanding offers.

## CALIFORNIA

Records were shattered in the contracting of 1,500 fleeces of 12-months' wool at \$1.05 per pound f.o.b. ranch. This figure was given for the Frank C. Clarke wool at Laytonville, Mendocino County. "The Clarke wool," reports the California Wool Grower, "from a Merino-Rambouillet strain developed by the Clarke family over a period of 70 years, long has been recognized for its quality and the excellent manner in which it is prepared and packaged for the market."

The Clarke wool will not be shorn until May, 1951. Estimates vary on the shrinkage of this clip. If it is 53 percent, as estimated by some, its clean landed cost Boston will be \$2.35, but if it is 50 percent, which, in the opinion of some dealers will be more nearly correct than 53 percent, the Boston clean landed cost will be \$2.20. The 1950 Clarke clip was sold at 75 cents a pound.

About 65 percent of the 1951 California clip was believed contracted up to Septem-

ber 19th at prices ranging between 55 cents and \$1.05.

Some high sales at Boston of 1950 wools from Humboldt County in California have also been made known. Following a practice of 40 years, some of the growers of that county shipped their wool to Boston on consignment. After grading was completed the fine wool was sold at \$1.06 per greasy pound at Boston which would mean \$1 a pound net to the grower at the ranch. The half-blood wool went at \$1.10 or \$1.04 net to the grower and the quarter-blood wool sold at \$1.01 or 96 cents a pound to the grower.

## COLORADO

While there has been considerable speculation and a few tentative offers made at around 75 cents for the 1951 wools, the only verified contract made in Colorado covers 8,000 fleeces in the Western Slope area at 80 cents a pound, according to the Colorado Association. An extremely large percentage of the 1950 Colorado clip was purchased at an unfortunately low price—from 48 to 54 cents, the record shows. However, the men who held their wool have sold as high as 82 cents a pound with a rather large bulk between 62 and 70 cents net.

## IDAHO

Not many contracts on 1951 wools had been revealed, in fact there is only the rumor of one at a price substantially above sales last spring.

## MONTANA

Like Idaho, Montana had no confirmation of any contracts on next year's clip.

## NEVADA

Numerous offers were reported as having been made on 1951 wools at prices ranging from 75 to 83 cents without any takers. One sizable clip was signed up early in the month at 72 cents.

## NEW MEXICO

There had been a little contracting in the Roswell, New Mexico, area but details had not been made known.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

No contracts on next year's wool had been made up to the middle of September, it is believed.

## TEXAS

Between two and three million pounds of 1951 spring 12-months' wool in Texas had been contracted up to the middle of the month. The price range was up to 90 cents a pound. Some place the tonnage contracted between three and four million pounds. About 400,000 pounds of 1951 eight-months' wool was recently signed up at 80 cents a pound or .05 cents a pound higher than previous offers.

Recent sales of "free" fall wool had been made within a 70- to 75-cent price range. Also, in a sealed bid sale the week ending September 15th \$1.01½ was paid for about 96,000 pounds good 12-months' wool. The clean landed cost at Boston was estimated at from \$2.40 to \$2.45.

Contracts and bids on mohair ranged from \$1.01 for grown to \$1.26 and \$1.26½ for kid.

## UTAH

Not many contracts had been made in Utah. One clip of 20,000 fleeces was known to have been contracted at 75 cents a pound and eight clips totaling 23,000 fleeces at between 72 and 75 cents. By the middle of the month, all dealers were out of the field, it is reported.

## WASHINGTON

No contracting on 1951 wools had been reported in Washington.

## WYOMING

In the Casper area 10,000 fleeces had been contracted at 66 cents; offers of 68 cents had been refused in some instances. If 70 cents had been offered it is felt more wool would have been secured. Offers of 75 cents in the Sheridan and Gillette area made by a dealer who handles large quantities of western wool had not been taken but one clip in the Gillette section was said to have been signed up at 68 cents. No contracting had been done along the Union Pacific. A considerable quantity of the 1950 clip sent east on consignment was



**ROY VADER**  
Salmon Falls  
Sheep Company,  
Hagerman,  
Idaho

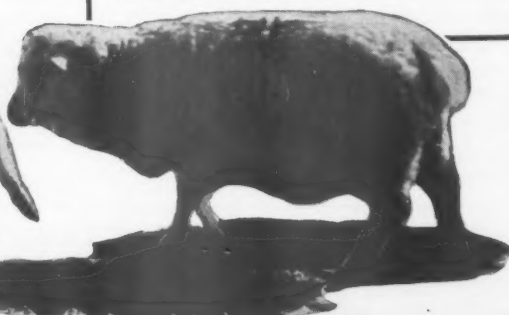
## "PURINA RANGE CHECKERS REALLY HELP MAKE THE MILK!"

Roy Vader, 10-year Purina feeder, says, "Before lambing, ewes should be fed a ration containing all the ingredients they need during this important period." Vader knows what he's talking about. He marketed a 120% lamb crop and got an eleven-pound wool clip last year.

Purina Range Checkers contain a VARIETY of proteins... cottonseed, soybean and linseed oil meals... PLUS carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins

for sound ewe condition. And that's the reason sheep raisers all over the West are switching their herds from single-source protein supplements like cottonseed cake to Purina.

This year feed a Purina VARIETY range supplement. Feed Purina Range Checkers... a swell help to a big lamb crop, heavy wool clip and a big milk supply for heavy lambs when you're ready to sell.



**RALSTON  
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COMPANY**  
Denver  
Kansas City  
Omaha  
Pocatello



**VARIETY makes a big difference!**

reported sold recently in original bags at 80 cents for the ewe wool and 85 cents for the yearling wool. This would indicate that a good many of the offers on Wyoming wools were below current market values.

### FOREIGN MARKETS

Some irregularity in foreign markets is reported by the Commercial Bulletin of September 23rd. While an "easing up" in the Dominion markets is suggested, the Bulletin points out that "further quotations will be necessary to establish whether the prices are definitely off the peak in a general way." In Australia, a cabled report in the September 23rd Bulletin said, wool continued to "sell freely with no indications of demand weakening." The U. S. was reported as giving good support at Brisbane and Adelaide where over-all values were holding firm though broader types at Brisbane and finest fleeces at Adelaide were showing a slight easing tendency.

The Melbourne auctions were resumed on September 25th with spirited competition from the U. S., Europe, Japan, Great Britain and local mills. Prices on the best style Merino wool were irregular but higher rates were paid on average type Merinos, comebacks, crossbreds and shirtings. Top price was 181.5 d per pound (\$1.70) for four bales of good style Merino 70's.

In Argentine the market was indicated as easing a little; and in Montevideo,

while business was slowing up some, the market continued strong with no falling off in demand.

In sales of Cape wools there has been a tendency toward buyers' favor, although this varied as to different classes of wools.

### INCREASE IN FABRIC PRICES

The manufacturing end of the business is complicated with higher wage scales in the offing. What effect this will have on the general picture can be conjectured. It is pointed out, however, that if the sights of the general public are adjusted to a higher level of prices for everything, wool merchandise may continue to move at a higher cost.

Most manufacturers have increased prices on fabrics and garments. The fifth rise in price since June 1st this year was announced by the American Woolen Company on September 23rd. Prices on men's and women's worsted wear were raised 45 cents, which makes them \$1.25 over the opening fall prices.

The political angles of the wool situation are covered elsewhere. Altogether the situation presents a complicated picture with little to offer as a basis for making predictions.

### Thinking of Changing To Fine-Wools?

"NEVER in the history of men now living has the market for fine wool been as high as it is today," says Professor J. F. Wilson, of the University of California College of Agriculture.

Western dealers are now contracting for clips to be delivered in the spring and summer of 1951.

This demand is not confined to the United States, the wool expert points out. Wool is a world commodity, prices for which are established largely in Bradford, England.

At present the demand is great for fine wools of combing length from Merino sheep; in the nineteen thirties, however, many Rambouillet sheep breeders were forced out of business because the prices that fine wool brought were so low.

"Any one who contemplates changing to fine wools solely to meet present market demands," Professor Wilson says, "should consider the possibility that past history may repeat itself."

A grower having medium-wool sheep, like Corriedales or Columbias, will find that at least ten years are required to change the clip by a grading-up process through the use of fine-wool rams.

"In that time," the University scientist warned, "the grower may find that the demand is for the type of wool he had ten years previously."

# The September Lamb Mark

**S**EPTEMBER'S lamb market was a strong to higher affair with moderate price advances on most markets each week. Good and choice spring slaughter lambs sold during the month mostly in a price range of \$27.50 to \$29.35. Occasional loads and lots did reach \$30 during the month.

Idaho spring lambs sold on the Ogden market during September largely from \$27.25 to \$28.25. Around 30 carloads of good and choice 87- to 101-pound Utah spring slaughter lambs sold on that market the third week of September mostly from \$27.35 to \$27.50. Denver had the largest run of the season to date on September 25th. Numerous loads of good and choice Colorado springers sold there on that day from \$29.25 to \$29.35, with a few up to \$29.50.

Common and medium slaughter lambs sold on various markets during the month mostly from \$24 to \$27.

Good and choice slaughter ewes sold largely in a price range of \$12 to \$15.

September was another very active month for the feeder lamb market with most good and choice kinds selling at various points from \$26.50 to \$29.50. One short load of 54-pound Dakota feeders did reach \$30 on the Sioux City market the first week of September. There were quite a few orders during September for thin lambs to go on wheat pasture, which helped to boost feeder prices. Medium and good feeder lambs sold on the Fort Worth market during September largely from \$24.50 to \$26.50.

Two carloads of good and choice around 95- to 100-pound western ewe lambs sold on breeder account at Omaha the third week of September for \$29. Two lots of ewe lambs weighing 64 to 72 pounds respectively sold on the Denver market at \$32 on September 20th.

Again this month there has been a heavy demand on the market for breeding ewes. Again supplies have been insufficient to fill the orders and many short-term ewes have been routed to the country. Good and choice yearling breeding ewes sold on the markets during September largely from \$21 to \$29; two and three-year-olds \$16.50 to \$21; short term to solid mouth breeding ewes \$13.50 to \$20.

Good and choice spring lamb carcasses under 45 pounds, in the New York dressed market, brought \$52 to \$56 per hundred during the first three weeks of September;

45- to 55-pound kinds, \$51 to \$55; and heavier kinds, up to 60 pounds, \$48, \$49 and up.—E. E. Marsh

## Country Sales and Contracts

**C**ONTRACTS and sales in the country reported for the last week of September by the Market News Service, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

In Logan, Utah, a band of 500 ewe lambs estimated to average around 78

pounds were contracted at \$21 per head for mid-October delivery.

Contracting of livestock in the Pacific Northwest was nearly at a standstill the latter part of September; however, inquiry for breeding ewes remained broad. A few loads of 95- to 100-pound fat lambs from central Washington went to the West Coast on a \$26.25 f.o.b. delivery basis. Around 500 head of yearling breeding ewes moved at \$33 per head in northwest Montana, these f.o.b. weighing point, plus \$1.50 freight and trucking. Approximately 2400 breeding ewes of mixed ages, mostly yearlings, found outlet in eastern Idaho at \$34

## THIS MONTH'S LAMB DISH



Saratoga Lamb Chops

### BROILED SARATOGA CHOPS

Potatoes au Graten      Broccoli  
Fresh Fruit Salad  
Corn Sticks      Butter or Margarine  
Brownies a la mode  
Iced Tea      Milk

### BRAILED SARATOGA CHOPS

4 Saratoga lamb chops  
Salt to season  
Pepper to season

Have meat retailer remove ribs and vertebrae from the under cut shoulder, roll the meat tightly and place skewers through center of roll one inch apart. Slice between each skewer for the Saratoga chops. Place chops on broiling pan in broiler oven so the top surface of the chops is two inches from the heat allowing about 8 to 10 minutes per side for broiling. Brown chops on one side, season with salt and pepper, and turn. Broil until lamb chops are done, about 8 minutes. Four servings.

per head, fat weighing point, plus 75 cents for shipping. In south central Idaho, 1,000 of fat lambs sold for immediate delivery at \$27.25 per hundred off trucks and 2,000 feeder lambs, \$27.50 per hundred off trucks.

Some square-mouth ewes from the western slope of Colorado went at \$20 per head, for immediate delivery. In the Sheridan, Wyoming, area some yearling ewes went at \$33 per head, for immediate delivery. In the Rawlins, Wyoming, area, aged ewes went at \$17 per head and ewe lambs brought \$31.50 per hundred, no delivery date reported.

Southwest and south central Texas contracts included 550 lambs at 26 cents and 1300 blackface lambs averaging 83 pounds at 27¢ cents. Also, 3500 lambs were contracted at 27 cents for October delivery.

#### Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1950	1949
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Eight Months	7,708,718	7,666,004
Week Ended	Sept. 16	Sept. 17
Slaughter at 32 centers	221,583	246,786
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Spring):		
Good and Choice	\$27.70	\$23.98
Medium and Good	26.00	22.25
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices		
Choice, 40-45 pounds	54.70	49.80
Good, 40-45 pounds	53.90	48.80

#### Federally Inspected Slaughter—August

Cattle	1,183,844	1,231,818
Calves	484,247	549,177
Hogs	3,625,541	3,417,312
Sheep and Lambs	1,076,448	1,125,761

### HOPE YOU'RE COMING TO THE NATIONAL'S 86th ANNUAL CONVENTION AT CASPER, WYOMING, DECEMBER 5, 6, 7 and 8

Please File Your Application for Hotel Reservations With Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyoming

(See page 11)

## SHEEPMEN *Finance* THRU FIRST SECURITY BANKS



In the big stock-raising states of Utah, Idaho and Wyoming, First Security's brand of banking service is a friendly and familiar sign to the sheep and cattle industry. Its 41 offices are well placed for convenience . . . its officers and personnel are well trained to serve the stockman efficiently and intelligently. You can bank on First Security for all your financial needs.

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### FIRST SECURITY CORPORATION System of Banks

The Intermountain West's Largest Financial Organization  
UTAH — IDAHO — WYOMING

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Bennett's The Compleat Rancher .....	\$ 2.75
Clawson's Western Range and Livestock Industry .....	5.00
Hultz & Hill's Range Sheep and Wool .....	4.00
Kammlade's Sheep Science .....	5.00
Kelley's Sheep Dogs, Their Maintenance and Training .....	4.50
Klemme's An American Grazier Goes Abroad .....	2.50
Morrison's Feeds and Feeding .....	7.00
Sampson's Range and Pasture Management .....	4.75
Saunderson's Western Stock Ranching .....	5.00
Stoddart & Smith's Range Management .....	5.50
Wentworth & Towne's Shepherd's Empire .....	3.50
Wentworth's America's Sheep Trails .....	10.00

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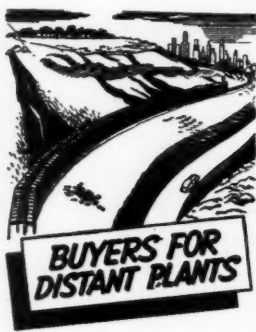
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## SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS

*You Have the Benefit of Competition  
From All Classes of Buyers!*



1,992,378 head of livestock was purchased at the Sioux City Stock Yards for slaughter in the 7 packing plants located in Sioux City in 1949!



1,116,854 head of livestock was purchased by Packer and Order Buyers for shipment to packing plants located in 202 cities in 36 states in 1949!



781,946 head of stocker and feeder livestock was purchased at the Sioux City Stock Yards by livestock feeders in 22 states in 1949!

**Such Widespread Demand Assures YOU of the  
Greatest Net Return When You Sell at the**

## SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS

### RANCH SALES TO BE REPORTED BY GOVERNMENT AGENCY

Current information on recent sales of cattle, lambs, wool and mohair is now being made available to livestock producers in the West and feeders in the Midwest and those interested in livestock trading all over the country. This is an extension to the regular Market News Service of the Livestock Branch of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Production and Marketing Administration.

Weekly reports on sales in western areas both for current delivery and on contracts will be issued by the Livestock Market News offices at Fort Worth, Denver, San Francisco, Spokane and Billings, Montana. These reports will be placed on the Market News teletype circuits on Friday of each week so that all major markets will have the information from all points. The reports will also be made available to newspapers, radio stations and farm magazines through major press and other services.

This extension of the Market News Service fills a long-felt want. Producers will now be able to find out regularly what their products are selling for at the ranch basis over the western area.

### Wyoming Columbia Sale

SIX rams averaged \$244 each and 62 ewes \$120 each at the sale sponsored by the Wyoming Purebred Columbia Sheep Association at Douglas, Wyoming, on September 1st. Top ram was \$300 and the top ewe, \$205.

### What I Look For in Selecting Ewes

**I**N selecting breeding ewes in this part of the country where sheep are run on the open range part of the year, I look for ewes that are part Rambouillet. They seem to herd better and stand more than the mutton breed of sheep.

A number of points to look for in the individual ewe are: health and vigor, good breed type, uniformity in size and type with straight body lines, age from one to four years, sound udder and teats, and an even covering of dense fleece that will grade from three-eighths to half-blood wool.

Leonard Wilson  
Newell, South Dakota

The National Wool Grower

# Your products sure do get around



One thing especially about our country astonishes many foreign visitors. The abundance of our food. And especially meat! They see plenty of fresh, wholesome meat for everybody, everywhere. In hundreds of thousands of stores. In the smallest villages as in the largest cities. That's something many foreign people don't know at home.

Here we've come to take it for granted. You raise the meat animals on your millions of ranches, and farms, and feed lots across the nation. They go to one of scores of markets...

By what "machinery" are they then made into meat, and distributed to every super-market and every crossroads store from Maine to California?

That's the job of the meat packers—small and large, local and nation-wide. They are the Manufacturing Department of your business—"disassembling" your animals into the meat that people eat. They are also your Marketing Department—shipping the perishable meat under refrigeration to the consuming centers of population. Finally, they are your Delivery Service—seeing to it that three hundred thousand stores, and more, stay stocked with the cuts their customers (and yours) want to buy.

To do our share of this job there are 50 Swift packing plants—269 branch sales houses—1,600 meat-plant sales routes serving every portion of the United States. Our cost of delivery from plant to store averages only about 5¢ out of each \$1.00 of sales. Thus we help deliver meat at a price which brings the greatest possible return to you livestock producers.

**FREE!** Write for your copy today!

## "Meat and the Mississippi River"

Newest of Swift's Elementary Science series of illustrated booklets. In easy-to-read language it tells about the livestock-meat business on both sides of the Mississippi River... other interesting facts on the marketing of livestock and meat. Write to Swift & Co., Agricultural Research Dept., Chicago 9, Ill., for Booklet G.



## Little and Bigs ...We Need Both

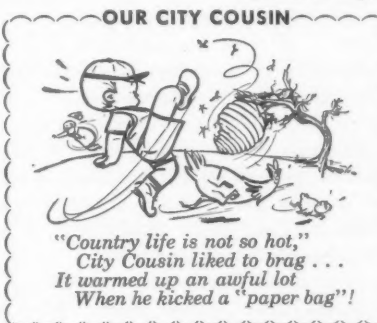
America is a big country—3,022,386 square miles. Denmark is a small country—16,571 square miles. In Denmark industry and agriculture operate on a small scale. In America the opposite is true. Mass production, mechanized farming, big food stores, are American phenomena. But their large scale does not mean they are necessarily good or bad.

The bigness of America's operations in agriculture, manufacturing and distribution results from America's bigness. To produce the means of livelihood in a big country with large resources, a large population, and high living standards, bigness in some country and city business activities can't be avoided. So bigness in itself is neither a vice nor a virtue, but a natural economic development.

Little is nothing to be ashamed of, either. Admittedly, in some forms of business the small businessman excels and he will continue to prosper in these fields simply because of the service he gives. There is room for Denmark and America in the world, and room for both big and little business in America.

**F.M. Simpson.**

Ag. Research Dept.



## Reseeded Range 1,000% Better!

by Frederick A. Mark  
Asst. State Soil Conservationist, Boise, Idaho



Frederick A. Mark

Seeding new and improved strains of grass on depleted range has increased forage production as much as 1,000 per cent! This can be done—and has been done—by progressive stockmen of the plains and mountain range country. These men are creating a new grassland frontier. Their improved ranges are, in many cases, more productive, more palatable, and better suited to grazing than the original native range.

Range reseeding is practical and simple. Only those methods and seed mixtures proved adaptable to local conditions should be used. Nearly every ranch has some land needing, and suitable for, reseeding. The area may be small, but the increased forage yield from such an area may be far greater than the total yield from a much greater undeveloped area.

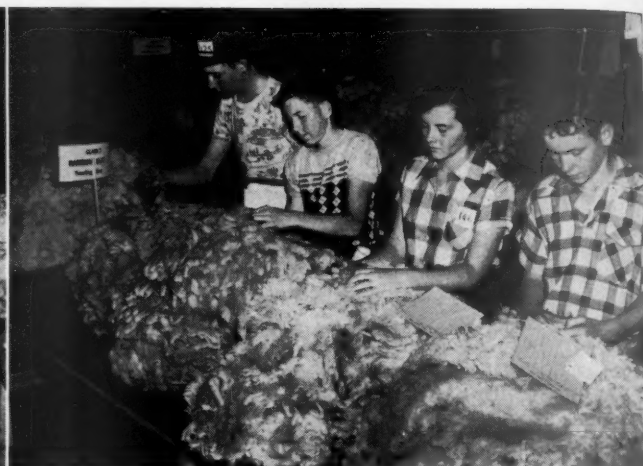
Range reseeding can be successfully accomplished if the soil will absorb and hold the moisture that falls, if a seedbed can be prepared by plowing, discing or controlled burning, and if the area can be protected from use until the new plants are well established. Individual livestock operations will determine, within limits, what grasses should be seeded. For example, some grasses are best adapted for spring-fall range, others for summer range. The kind of livestock to be grazed will also be a factor in selecting the best mixture to use. After a seeding is established, good management is essential in maintaining long term dividends on the investment.

Technical advice is readily available. See your local soil conservation technicians, your county agent, or ask your state or federal experiment stations for information.

**Swift & Company** UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

# Sonora Wool and Mohair Show

By JAMES A. GRAY  
Extension Animal Husbandman



At the Sonora Wool and Mohair Show. Left, a group examining some of the 239 single fleeces entered in that division of the show. Right, some 4-H Clubbers testing their skill in judging wool.

**E**ACH year after the shearing season the little West Texas town of Sonora, with a population of about 2,500 people, stages a most remarkable spectacle—The Sonora Wool and Mohair Show. This year the thirteenth annual show was held on June 21st and 22nd. It is an all-Texas show for 4-H and FFA club members as well as adult producers of wool and mohair.

The show is sponsored by the Lions Club and the Sonora Wool and Mohair Company and is financed by their annual auction sale. Ranchmen and townspeople donate livestock, merchandise and comic items. The sales list will include everything from a Polled Hereford bull to electric toasters and novelty items, such as a litter of baby skunks and second-hand ladies' hats. These items are purchased by the local people and visitors from surrounding communities. Various breed associations and agricultural agencies give donations to help finance the show.

The wool and mohair show is broken down into junior and adult divisions. The wool show includes classes for single fleeces of both range and registered sheep. There are classes for yearling ewes, aged ewes and rams in each of the two wool grades of fine and half blood. The premium list includes classes for yearling ewes, aged ewes and rams of the Rambouillet, Delaine Merino and Corriedale breeds. The mohair show includes classes for both range and registered Angora goats. There are classes for yearlings and up, and kids for both does and bucks. Grand champion

fleeces of wool and mohair are selected from the first place winner in each of the classes listed above.

The most coveted award of the wool show is the grand champion bag of wool. The show committee recognized the fact that any producer could produce one outstanding fleece but to produce a bag of outstanding wool was a much greater accomplishment. Consequently, classes for single bags of yearling ewe and aged ewe wool were established in both fine and half blood grades.

The rules do not limit the number of fleeces to the bag but state that the bag must be firmly packed. In addition to the points considered in judging single fleeces, size of the fleeces, uniformity of fineness and length, yield, preparation of the fleeces and packing of the bag are considered in judging these classes. The showing of single bags is of tremendous educational value and has done much to improve the preparation of wool for market in Texas.

There is an award in the junior division for the best put-up bag of wool. This award is limited to twelve-months' or yearling wool. General appearance of the bag before it is opened, after it is opened, manner of packing and condition of the fleeces are some of the points considered. This also is a much coveted award.

In view of the fact that about 20 percent of the Texas clip is shorn twice a year, the show committee established a class for bags of eight-months' wool. Individual fleeces of eight-months' wool are not shown

because they are not tied and are difficult to handle. Classes for bags of mohair were also established, but since it takes a great many more mohair fleeces to fill a bag, a minimum limit of 30 fleeces was established.

Junior exhibitors showing bags of wool and mohair must have been enrolled in public school the year of the show. They must have owned their animals sixty days or more prior to the date of the show. Shearing must be witnessed by a county agent, vocational agricultural teacher or some party appointed by them. They must submit a record book on their project.

County awards are made on exhibits for both single fleeces and bags of wool. Each county must have at least five fleeces from the single fleece division or three bags from the bag division. Exhibitors are limited to two entries in each of the single fleece classes and one bag in each of the bag classes.

This Junior Wool and Mohair Show has a premium list totaling \$517. The adult show is for ribbons only. In spite of the fact that there are no premiums in the adult classes, it does not reduce the number of entries. There were 239 single fleeces of wool, 86 single fleeces of mohair, 47 bags of wool and 6 bags of mohair in this year's show. Figuring an average of 16 fleeces to the bag, this would mean a total of 990 fleeces of wool in this show. This should make the Sonora Wool and Mohair Show the largest wool show in the United States.

It is recognized that the production of superior wool includes good breeding animals and good grazing. In view of this judging contests for 4-H and FFA Club members are conducted in wool and mohair, sheep and Angora goats and range plants.

The sheep and goat judging contest includes eight classes of four animals each: a class of rams and a class of ewes in the Rambouillet, Delaine Merino and Corriedale breeds and a class of Angora bucks and does. The contestants are required to give oral reasons on one class of each breed.

Contestants are required to identify 20 fleeces of wool as to fineness, length and shrinkage (whether it is light, medium or heavy shrinkage), 20 samples of mohair according to fineness. Classes of 4 fleeces each of fine and half blood wool and kid and adult mohair are placed and reasons are checked on a list of prepared reasons.

The range plant judging contest consists of identifying 50 range plants and telling whether it is a grass, shrub, forb or legume, cool season or warm season plant, climax, invader or introduced and give the grazing value as good, fair, poor or poisonous.

The contests are arranged so that a youngster may participate in all the contests if he so chooses. The high four teams in each judging contest receive a cash award. The high five individuals in each contest are recognized with ribbons. The first seven over-all high individuals are given a cash award. In order to be eligible for this award a contestant must participate in all the judging contests.

A trophy for the best all-round club is awarded. It is a traveling award but becomes the property of the club that wins it three times. The name of the winner is engraved on it each year. The award is based on the number and quality of fleeces exhibited, number and quality of bags of wool exhibited, number of exhibitors and the participation and showing of the judging teams.

This year the judging contests attracted

136 contestants from 20 West Texas counties.

This hard-working community undertakes the job of feeding these hungry boys and their supervisors during their stay in Sonora at no cost to them. Meals are served in the school cafeteria. Most of the boys bring their bed rolls and either bed down in the gymnasium or out under the stars.

The show committee realizes that boys of this age require some entertainment. The evening before the show opens, western movies are shown in the school auditorium. The second night there is a rodeo for the

contestants. In order to be eligible to compete, a contestant must either be an exhibitor or a member of a judging team. The events include jack-pot calf roping, team calf roping, club-sponsored girls' barrel race, and club-sponsored goat hair pulling. There is also a jack-pot calf roping and matched roping for adults. The final event of the two-day program is a dance in the wool and mohair warehouse with a good name band playing for it.

The Sonora Wool and Mohair Show is a shining example of cooperation and achievement in our country and one of the most popular club activities in Texas.



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### CONVENTION RESERVATIONS

All reservations for the 86th annual convention of the National Wool Growers Association should be made through the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Fill out and send the blank found on page 11 to the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, McKinley, Wyoming. The sooner the better!

## Forecasting Winter Forage

(Continued from page 14)

ber 15, 1950, when this is being written, precipitation at the Desert Experimental Range totals only 2.70 inches. In the last 15 days of September there is unlikely to be enough rain to bring the total to as much as 3.0 or, at most, 3.5 inches. Such storms, like those that occurred in the first half of September, will stimulate enough growth to freshen the feed, but will not add much to the total herbage.

Let's be optimistic and assume a total of 3.5 inches. Moving up from 3.5 inches on the bottom scale of the graph, one strikes the sloping line at a point opposite a yield on the vertical scale of 67 pounds per acre.

This is only 30 percent of average production, or about 37 percent of last year's!

Low herbage yield is the rule this year. For, although the prediction line applies specifically to the West Desert of Utah and eastern Nevada, precipitation in the winter range country of Utah and Nevada generally is only 50 to 65 percent of normal. Thus precipitation since last October is about equal to that in 1934, one of the severest drouth years on record.

Roughly, each change of one percent from average precipitation results in a change of about 1½ percent from average herbage production. On most winter ranges, therefore, herbage production this year is hardly more than 30 to 50 percent of average.

There are exceptions. Some ranges, small

in comparison with the total area of winter range, have received almost normal rainfall. The south end of Wah Wah and Pine Valleys, and parts of Hamblin Valley, had good rainfall in August and are producing considerable quantities of Russian thistle, grasses, and whitesage.

Other exceptions are ranges that were grazed moderately or lightly last winter, or that were not grazed during late March, April, and May, when this year's growth occurred. Such ranges have 50 to 75 percent more herbage available this winter than ranges that were grazed closely or that were grazed during the growing period.

For the most part, however, the situation is serious. Stockmen would do well to cull their herds so as to make most efficient use of the short forage supply. Moreover, they should plan supplemental feeding to augment range forage. If we have an open winter, excessive losses may be avoided. A severe winter will probably be disastrous, however, unless ample supplemental feed is provided for livestock.

—5th Annual—

## Columbia-Suffolk Pure Bred Ewe Sale

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NEW SALES ARENA OGDEN LIVESTOCK SHOW

DATES 11th to 15th INCLUSIVE

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Live stock for Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, or any destination beyond Kansas City may be billed to stop at Morris for feed and make the best of connections on to destination.

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Shearing and Dipping Facilities.

160 cars good cattle pens, good  
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10 Miles West of Kansas City  
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

## The Australian Report

(Continued from page 21)

Their experiments have already revealed that fog treatment considerably reduces the number of adult parasites in shorn sheep, and that the fog remains potent sufficiently long to destroy young forms emerging from eggs and pupae, but to date it has failed to give reasonable control in unshorn sheep.

Fogs containing B.H.C. (benzene hexachloride) and D.D.T. have been used. The concentration of B.H.C. has been 2 percent gamma isomer (a chemical term indicating which form of B.H.C. is effective as an insecticide), while D.D.T. was applied in a 10 percent concentration. The sheep were exposed to the fog in tents for approximately five minutes. The animals suffered no ill effects.

Dipping has many disadvantages, such as the fouling of the dipping fluid by faeces, urine, soil and vegetable matter, and the infection of shear cuts, which have to be given a chance to heal before dipping, necessitating a second mustering.

In addition to this, dipping of sheep in long wool results in staining, with consequently reduced sale value, a serious handicap.

The fog method of treatment would have the advantage that it could be applied immediately after shearing.



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## R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY Wool Merchants

273 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Headquarters  
434 News Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

### Sheep Breed Twice a Year

(Continued from page 13)

"The timing of the injection must therefore be exactly right. If it is too early, it will dry up the milk with which the ewe is nourishing its spring lamb. If too late, it is useless.

"Dosage, too, must be exact. It is our belief that previous attempts to cause an additional breeding period failed because the dosage was wrong.

"This first study has been intended only to determine whether there was any hope of success. The exact figures are not important as contrasted with the fact that we have gotten 99 extra lambs out of these ewes. Now that we know we can do it, we can settle down to figuring out the details."

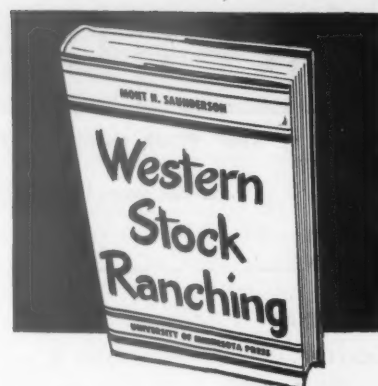
Most lambs are born in the period from January to April after a gestation period of 145 days or so. They reach the ideal market weight of about 85 pounds in four to five months.

A second crop of lambs, born in September, would fit well into the sheepman's schedule. They would graze on late pasture, then be fed through the winter when the grower has sufficient supplies of feed from the fall harvests.

At some seasons of the year under the present system, most lambs available have grown much heavier than the best market weight. They weigh up to 120 pounds and yield 10-pound legs instead of the 6-pound roast the average family prefers. Heavy lamb cuts usually must be sold at a relatively low price, and the producer consequently gets less per pound for them.

### HALOGOTEN THREATENS MONTANA RANGES

Halogeton, a poisonous plant resembling Russian thistle, has crossed the Wyoming-Montana boundary and now threatens to invade Montana range lands. Reported last year by the Bureau of Land Management from the vicinities of Cody and Frannie, Wyoming, it has now been found in Montana directly north of Frannie, Wyoming. How serious this danger may be and what possibilities there are for control are as yet unknown.—NRM Forest & Range Experiment Station.



Here's a facts-and-figures,  
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Successful management of a stock ranch today requires a thorough, specialized knowledge of the land, the livestock, and the financial methods involved. This facts-and-figures study, by an expert with long experience as a range economist with the United States Forest Service, deals with the working problems of sheep and cattle ranching and provides authoritative information on how to operate a ranch profitably.

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In addition to considering in detail everyday ranch problems, the author realistically discusses the long-range problems confronting western stock ranchers as a group. Photographs, tables, sample accounting forms, and actual case illustrations add greatly to the usefulness of the book.

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Owners and operators of stock ranches, persons planning to enter the business, professional agriculturists specializing in credit, marketing, or management, and teachers of courses in ranch management and economy will find this an invaluable reference or text.

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# THE Auxiliaries



## TEXAS

**T**HE Women's Auxiliary to the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Association is combining this year's Make It Yourself-With Wool and Make It Yourself-With Mohair contests to make an even bigger and better "Make It Yourself-With Wool and Mohair" contest.

Lillian Real of Kerrville, speaking at the meeting of the goat raisers' association, stated that last year it was very difficult to secure material for the contestants to use in making clothing and that the auxiliary could now secure for contestants, material necessary for making apparel of 50 percent mohair and 50 percent wool.

"Mohair has unlimited possibilities for dress making and apparel use but we, as producers, must continually advertise," declared Mrs. Real. Inasmuch as there will be only one contest this year with wool and mohair competing as wool, it will be necessary to get along on less money to finance the contest but the membership of the organization voted to back the "Make It Yourself-With Wool and Mohair" contest and to furnish adequate prize money for the encouragement of contestants.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

**T**HE home sewing contest in South Dakota is heading up for the State finals in Belle Fourche on November 8th and 9th when the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association will be holding its annual convention. Heretofore when we have had this contest all contestants had to drive to Belle Fourche to compete. This year, however, we are having three regional contests. One will take place in Rapid City, October 24th; another at Sioux Falls where it will be a special feature of the State Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs on October 24th, and Aberdeen will be the site of the third regional contest late in the month, probably the 28th.

The winner in these contests will be provided free transportation to the State contest and the two winners in that event will represent South Dakota in the National contest in Casper, Wyoming, December 5th to 8th.—Mrs. Joseph G. Trotter, President.



Miss Wyoming for 1950 in the white wool wedding dress she designed and wore at the Miss America contest. The fabric was a gift from the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

## WYOMING

**P**ETITE Lenore Hoffman of Cheyenne, "Miss Wyoming for 1950" impressed more than 20,000 women in a strikingly beautiful wedding gown made out of Wyoming wool, as her State's candidate for the title Miss America in Atlantic City in September.

Miss Hoffman designed the wedding gown this past summer while attending the University of Wyoming summer session. She describes her original creation in this way: "It has a fitted bodice, fastened in back with two inches of buttons, long fitted sleeves which come to a point at the wrist and are fastened by a row of buttons, a mandarin collar decorated with seed pearls, and a full skirt which has only one seam.

"The pattern for the skirt was cut so

that the front is circular while the back is oval. The extra length in back makes a four-foot train. In addition, I added an overdrape skirt which reaches the floor in front and goes into the train in back. The edges of this skirt are trimmed with seed pearls."

Fashion experts describe the overdrape skirt as giving accent to the hips and "style" to the dress. The sheer wool, which is slightly off-white, was given Miss Hoffman by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. She used approximately 11 yards in the dress.

Designing the dress took Miss Wyoming approximately eight hours, she says. She used old sheets to drape the dress, then cut a pattern from butcher paper and made a wedding gown of muslin, and then made the gown from wool.

In addition to the wedding gown, Lenore exhibited a yellow brocade evening gown and a wool suit.

## COLORADO

**M**RS. Ival Young of Fruita is the new president of the Colorado Wool Growers Auxiliary. She was selected for that position at a meeting in Denver on July 28th following the resignation of Mrs. Mary Sullivan.

The home sewing contest has received substantial support from the Colorado Wool Growers Association—a check for \$500. Presentation was made at the annual meeting of the directors of the Colorado Association in July.

## Membership Drive

As the Colorado Auxiliary launched an intensive membership drive this month. Mrs. Rex Hixson, Ordway, Colorado, director of the eastern division campaign in the State, is hard at work throughout her district.

Opening her campaign, the popular Mrs. Hixson issued this statement, urging all interested women on the Eastern Slope to become auxiliary members:

"The Make It Yourself-With Wool Contest is more than a competition this year. It is an aid-to-youth project. As chairman of the Eastern Slope division of the membership drive for the Women's Auxiliary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, I wish to emphasize that one does not have to be associated with the wool industry to become a member of the auxiliary.

"If you believe in the girls and young women of today and are interested in their welfare, you are urged to join our auxiliary who sponsors the contest jointly with the

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Colorado Wool Growers Association.

"The membership fee is only \$3 per year. One dollar of this goes to help finance the sewing contest. Persons interested are invited to mail the membership fee to Mrs. Rex Hixson, Ordway, Colorado. Your membership card will be mailed to you with the auxiliary's thanks. We hope you will join in the meetings, business, fun and good times enjoyed by the present members."

### Colorado Woman's College Scholarship

Once again the Colorado Woman's College in Denver has established a precedent. This time it is a Grant of Aid, to be awarded the Colorado winner in the Make It Yourself-With Wool contest, according to Miss Claire Toy, clothing instructor at the college and chairman for District No. 6 in the contest.

Miss Mary North, Wool Bureau, New York City, declares that Colorado Woman's College is the first institution of its kind to offer any such opportunity to a State contest winner. The Grant of Aid, made possible through Dr. Paul B. Baun, dean of the college, is \$150 yearly for two consecutive years.

The college has long felt the Make It Yourself-With Wool project a most worthwhile community enterprise. Practical demonstration of this attitude is a new class getting under way this fall at the college for those wishing to make a wool garment to enter the contest. The class is under the supervision of Miss Toy.

Last year Joan Murley Nesladek, a former student of CWC, won first district prize for her grey worsted suit and companion top coat. She was awarded a sewing cabinet, a Singer sewing machine course and a pink wool dress length.

The Colorado Make It Yourself-With Wool contest is preceded by district contests which are now in full swing, according to Mrs. Ross Ingersoll, Meeker, State contest chairman.—*The Record Stockman*

Material for the Auxiliary Section should be sent to Mrs. Emory C. Smith, Press Correspondent, 1835 Yalecrest Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## UTAH

**T**HE Executive Board of the Women's Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers Association met at the beautiful ranch home of its President, Mrs. Sterling M. Ercanbrack, in Provo Canyon, September 6, following a delicious lunch served by the hostess.

Mrs. Glen A. Rowe, Manti, who is working with Dr. Esplin on a program for us in connection with promoting our interests in the controversy on range permits, reported that the program is being prepared at this time.

Mrs. Ercanbrack revealed her intentions of being at the 4-H Style Revue at the Utah State Fair, September 18th, at which time she was to present a gift to each of the winners in the Blue Ribbon Class who had made her costume of wool. This year the token was in the form of cologne sticks cleverly wrapped in sacks of wool.

Seven prizes of \$25.00 each will be given to the seven first-place winners in the Utah Make It Yourself-With Wool contest by the Women's Auxiliary, in addition to the trip to Casper, Wyoming, for the winners who are to compete in the National. Tentative plans for contestants entering the State contest are made, chief among which will be a Charm School for all contestants, featuring modeling instruction, facial makeup, and individual hair styling for every contestant.

Fountain Green Auxiliary reports their group barbecued 24 lambs and sold barbecued lamb sandwiches during their annual Lamb Day celebration. They sold completely out of their lamb sandwiches in 1½ hours, evidencing their popularity. A demonstration showing how to cook the cheaper cuts of lamb was given at the home of the chapter president, Mrs. Eva Jacobson, by Miss Miller from the Utah Agricultural College.

Mrs. Roland Hanson, State chairman on lamb promotion, said she and her assistant, Mrs. Rowe, had discussed several approaches to promoting the use of lamb. Letters had been written various publications for permission to publish lamb recipes. Cooperation from the publications had been assured. Radio stations have also been contacted with regard to using lamb recipes on the air.

Some of the board members brought their favorite lamb recipes to the meeting and many were the "oh's" and "ah's," as they were copied by all for future trial in their own homes.

# AROUND *the* RANGE COUNTRY

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made.

Statements about the weather and range conditions are taken from U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending September 19th.

## ARIZONA

Below normal temperatures general. Light frost above 6,500 feet in north beginning 11th. Widely scattered light showers did little to alleviate drought conditions. Ranges need rain. Beef moving to market from northern ranges. Livestock holding up well.

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged above normal on north coast, near normal to below on central coast and well below normal in Central Valley. Scattered showers reported throughout State except in southeastern interior. Livestock reported in good condition but feed short on ranges and pastures where irrigation not possible.

### Glenburn, Shasta County September 18, 1950

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter range is very good. We had rain the early part of September which has produced good late feed. Forage on the summer ranges this year was worse than in previous years because we had no rain and a late frost. As a result, lambs were a little bit late in maturing. Practically all of the lambs have been marketed.

A few sheepmen are trying to buy ewes but there seems to be none for sale at this time. Some are holding their ewe lambs and trying to buy more. I sold ewe lambs for \$30.25 per hundredweight recently. Our trapper was transferred and since then coyote numbers have increased.

—Lester F. Agee

## COLORADO

Cloudy and cool. Precipitation deficient in southwest but well distributed and above normal elsewhere. Heavy frost at higher elevations in east. Pastures and ranges improving. Livestock very good; some feeding and movement to markets.

### Gunnison, Gunnison County September 21, 1950

Liquidation is continuing in this area. How can herds increase when the Forest Service keeps cutting permit numbers?

Although we had a lot of rain the early part of September and it has freshened up the feed some, it came too late to do much for growth. (We do not use a winter range.) As there was less rain this year, summer range conditions were not as good as they were a year ago. Stock, however, are in better shape than last year.

Some lambs have been contracted since September 1st and the contract price is higher than that of 1949. Due to lack of trappers we are having more trouble with coyotes than formerly.—Kenneth Moore

### Grand Valley, Garfield County September 19, 1950

Feed on the fall and winter ranges will be shorter than usual although we have had some rain since the first of September.

Practically all of the feeder lambs of this area were contracted before September and most of the fat lambs have been marketed. Range of prices paid for fat lambs recently was 23.50 to 25.50 cents. More ewe lambs are being held back this year than usual. Coyotes are less numerous here due to the use of poison.—Gus Morris

### Craig, Moffat County September 19, 1950

It has been raining here for the last ten days and it looks as if this will keep the grass freshened until October.

Large train loads of sheep move out every day in the week from Craig and Hayden. While most of the lambs have been the same in weight as in 1949, I think some of them are about two pounds below normal.

The feeder end is selling from 26 to 28 cents at the loading point as against the 25.5 cent figure at which some of the fat lambs were contracted earlier in the year.

—M. A. Smith



A beautiful pastoral idyll next to the Morteratsch Glacier above Pontresina, Switzerland. The Berina group of mountains rises in the background. Photo A. Steiner.

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**IDAHO**

Much cooler; light to locally heavy frosts on 14th and 15th in north but generally light in south. Scattered light to moderate showers. Mostly favorable harvest conditions continue, although some hay injured and threshing delayed by rain. Season still late.

**MONTANA**

Very cold. General frosts on several mornings, except in southeast and south-central, ended growing season generally for tender crops at higher elevations. Precipitation moderate to heavy, except light in northwest quarter. Too much moisture and cold weather retarded ripening of late grains; progress slow. Livestock thriving on abundant feed.

**Hammond, Carter County**  
September 20th

Sheep numbers are still going down here, and the main cause is difficulty in getting experienced help. However, I have been running sheep under fence and believe that is the only way to handle them.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter range is above average in this community. We've been having cool weather in September and the grass is curing slowly, but feed conditions haven't been affected. We had plenty of forage on summer ranges, due to late spring and cool summer weather. As a result, the lambs were about ten pounds heavier this year. Feeder lambs have been contracted recently at 25 cents, about 5 cents higher than a year ago, and 28 cents is the price on fine-wool and cross-bred ewe lambs as against 22 cents last year.

I would say that about 95 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted; we do not produce fat lambs here. Our coyote problem has been solved by a \$15 bounty and the use of 1080 poison.

—Earl Brownfield

**NEVADA**

Scattered thundershowers in north and west early in week brought some relief to ranges and will improve late crops and hay. Ranges still poor in east-central and more cattle are in feed lots.

**NEW MEXICO**

Warm and dry until last two days when showers and cooler temperatures prevailed in all sections. Precipitation locally heavy in northeast but light to moderate elsewhere. Ranges very good in east with some restocking reported in more favorable areas. Livestock generally in very good condition.

**Flying H, Chaves County**  
September 25th

Very little effort is being made here to increase sheep numbers. However, no liquidation is going on now. There is good demand for stock sheep but none available.

The better fine wools of this area are

being contracted at 75 to 76% cents. Our feeder lambs have brought 25 cents here this year as against 20 cents last and mixed lots 26 cents in comparison with 20 cents in 1949. About 90 percent of the feeder lambs have been contracted. We do not market fat lambs.

It has been cool since the first of September; we've had plenty of rain, however, which has made the grass very good and prospects for fall and winter range feed are excellent. We also had plenty of feed on our summer range this year due to the rains that came after July 6th.

—A. Clement Hendricks

**OREGON**

Cooler, but continued dry weather. Fall plowing and seedbed preparation near average, but fall seeding slightly delayed due to dry topsoil. Ranges and non-irrigated pastures continue dry. Livestock continue average.

**Heppner, Morrow County**  
September 17, 1950

This year's summer range was the best in 23 years. The cause was rain—not Governmental agencies. The excellent feed made for unusually good weight and condition of lambs. All of the lambs, both feeder and fat, have been marketed. More ewe lambs are being kept and also shipped in. Also, cast-offs are being more closely mouthed.

Five thousand fleeces, grading fine and half-blood, recently sold here at 75 cents a pound.

I am cleaning up shipments of over 350 doubles of lambs and sheep and want to emphasize that equipment and service on four western roads I have been forced to use get progressively worse. It is my personal belief that this Association should sponsor remedial truck legislation and encourage their use. When four days can be saved in a movement of 800 miles, it is high time that the associations cease to allow rail interests to dominate their convention sessions. Five- and six-day delivery by rail to Ogden from points of origin in Oregon should be penalized over truck movements that are made in 30 hours.

If this country needs an increased number of sheep the National Association should put a stop to the present tendency of Forest Service officials in their effort to drive sheepmen off of reserves and their continuing cry for cuts in numbers and grazing periods and their demands for unorthodox handling of sheep on the ranges. I have purchased sheep from and for 37 growers in this region during this

season and can get from them enough evidence that this bureau of the Government is second to no other cause for the enormous cuts in our numbers of sheep. I'm certain that in no other year have so many of our lambs been so heavy. Band after band weighed from 100 to 110 pounds with few cut backs. June rains made the best summer feed ever known on our summer ranges. The Forest Service would willingly take credit for this increased weight but for my money the Good Lord has 100 percent credit.—Harold Cohn

#### Mitchell, Wheeler County September 28th

The ranges are very dry due to lack of moisture. It has been dry and hot all of September. Due to good June rains, however, we had plenty of forage on the summer range this year, and most lambs were heavier than in 1949. All of the lambs have been shipped from this area. The fat lambs went mostly at 25 cents; feeder

lambs at 26 cents; fine-wool and white crossbred ewe lambs at from about 25 to 35 cents and mixed lots around 25 cents. The 35 cents paid for ewe lambs establishes a price record we believe. So far as we know, no wool has been contracted in this area.

Quite a few have gone back into the sheep business this fall and more would go back in the business if the sheep were to be had. Sheep are scarce in Oregon.

Because of the new poison coyotes are less numerous.—C. A. Cole

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Precipitation above normal. Temperatures below with light frost on 13th. In general seasonal development this year continues two to three weeks late. Hay harvest generally nearing completion. Topsoils dry in most areas. Pastures and ranges furnishing fair grazing, but rain needed in most areas.

#### Newell, Butte County September 1, 1950

We have had about average rainfall for August and feed on the range is good. Crossbred ewe lambs have been contracted at 28 cents as against 25 cents last year and the contract figure on mixed lots of 26 cents compares with 23 cents a year ago. Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have been sold recently at \$25 a head. More ewe lambs are being saved this year for breeding purposes than in previous years.—Leonard Wilson

#### Newell, Butte County September 20, 1950

There seems to be an enormous demand for sheep of any age here; ewe lambs are especially in big demand. Feed on the fall and winter ranges should be very good. Since the first of September the weather has been cold and we had some rain. The grass is still green, however, and new shoots are coming. The summer range was about the same as a year ago and our lambs off the range have weighed about the same the last three years. Feeder lambs have been contracted recently at 25 to 27 cents; last year 18.50 to 22 cents was the price range on feeders. Crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs have also been contracted at 27 to 32 cents as against 22 cents last year. I believe that all of the feeder lambs have been contracted. There are no fat lambs here at this time of year. There have been no recent wool sales in this area. We have a good coyote eradication program in our State.

—Clarence E. Anderson

#### TEXAS

Effective rains in north and northwest again this week; also first good rain since spring in Coastal Bend but lower Rio Grande Valley remains dry. Temperatures near normal. Except in south, most areas have ample green, cattle feed, and all classes of livestock doing well.

#### Rock Springs, Edwards County September 22, 1950

There is plenty of grass at this time though mostly dry. The weather since September 1st has been dry and hot but stock are doing well, though screw worms are causing some trouble. We don't market many fat lambs here and about 90 percent of our feeders have been contracted. A large part of next spring's mohair clip is contracted; the adult hair for \$1 a pound; \$1.25 for kid. From 75 cents to \$1 is being offered for spring wool.

Most of the ranchers are keeping ewe lambs, also buying ewes of any ages available at highest prices known.

—Buck Bishop

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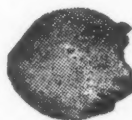
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## UTAH

Scattered showers over most of State, with moderate amounts in north. Cooler; temperatures dropped to freezing in higher valleys, but no damaging frost at lower elevations.

### Panguitch, Garfield County September 24, 1950

We've had a dry summer and feed is only fair on the fall and winter ranges. We have been having continuously dry weather, and as a result the summer forage was not up to standard and our winter ranges are quite dry also.

All of our feeder lambs have been contracted. Recently 24.50 cents has been paid for them. A poisoning campaign has reduced coyote numbers in our part of the country. Liquidation of flocks is continuing to some extent in this section.

—Usher J. Henrie

### Alton, Kane County September 16, 1950

There still seems to be a tendency to change from sheep to cattle wherever possible. I think the main reason for this is that good herders are hard to get and keep; there are few young men that will herd sheep.

We haven't had very good summer forage. Feed was poor because we had a bad spring on top of a dry summer last year. The feed on the winter range varies: in some places it's good and in others, very poor. The storms we've had have been very spotted. Feed is dry both on the late summer and early fall ranges. Lambs have been contracted in this area at the following prices: 26 cents for fats, 25 cents for feeders, 30 cents for both fine-wooled and whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs. All of the feeder lambs have been contracted. None of the fat lambs in this section have been marketed yet. We haven't weighed our lambs yet but I'm quite sure they will be lighter than a year ago because of the poor summer feed.

Good trapping and use of 1080 poison is putting a damper on the activity of coyotes.—Heaton Brothers

### Panguitch, Garfield County September 16, 1950

I have just returned from a trip over some of the winter range. There is a wide variety of conditions. Some areas are the best in years, while others are as poor as I have ever seen them. However, there is evidence of recent storms which could change the outlook for forage on the fall and winter ranges. We have had good

weather since the first of September and some rain. In the high areas the rain will have little effect but on the lower ranges it will make a great difference. As a result of light snowfall last winter and no early rains, the summer range feed was not as good as it has been previously.

I think in most instances the lambs will be lighter in weight. Feeder lambs have been contracted since September 1st at 25.50 cents as against 21.50 cents last year. I think all of the feeder lambs have been signed up. No fat lambs are marketed from here. Ewe lambs are being held. It seems that locally liquidation has stopped.

While there have been offers to contract the 1951 clip, I don't believe any of them have been accepted.—M. V. Hatch

## WASHINGTON

Temperatures near or slightly above seasonal, except at a few stations in extreme southeast below. Little or no precipitation. Fall pastures very dry. Cattle began movement from summer ranges; condition very good.

### Adrian, Grant County September 27, 1950

Feed on the summer range was only fair this year as we had no rain during June. It also continues dry here now.

All of our lambs have been marketed. The fat lambs went at 28.50 cents, the feeder lambs at 25 cents, fine wool ewe lambs at 28 cents and crossbred whiteface ewe lambs at 30 cents. There is but little increase in sheep numbers here. I saved a few ewe lambs but haven't seen many new sheep around here. Coyotes are more numerous. We don't seem to have enough trappers as there is no bounty on them.

—Joe W. Hodgen

## WYOMING

Cold and rainy. Moderate to heavy precipitation in all sections; average for State over one inch. Rain beneficial to winter grains and ranges. Livestock good.

### Rawlins, Carbon County September 18, 1950

Looks as if we will have good feed on fall and winter ranges. We've had some rain since the first of September which has improved feed somewhat. While we've had a dry summer, the forage on the range has been better than in previous years.

There has been no recent contracting of lambs but I think about 80 percent of the feeders have been contracted in this area. Coyotes are less numerous than usual due to poisoning.—P. H. Livestock Co.

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Safeway costs are lower than average for such retailing services. In fact, our costs today represent a smaller part of the food dollar than Safeway required 10 years ago.

Of course, the dollar volume of our sales has increased, due in part to higher food prices. But our labor and other costs are up even more sharply. Chiefly because we've learned year by year to operate more efficiently can we return to farmers today a *larger share of each dollar of Safeway sales*.

**The Safeway idea** of selling more food per store and per employee isn't ours alone. We are in free competition with many stores working toward the same end.

It seems to us that is good for everybody—for farmer, customer and store man alike. We invite you to test our ideas of how a store should be run by doing your food shopping at Safeway, where almost one-fifth of all customers are farm families.



**SAFEWAY STORES**

**51st ANNIVERSARY**  
**INTERNATIONAL**  
**Live Stock Exposition**

**November 25 to December 2, 1950**

**UNION STOCK YARDS - CHICAGO**

**\$100,000 IN PRIZES!**

**Write for Premium Lists. Entries Close November 1.**

Spectacular Horse Shows Daily  
Carlots Fat Cattle, Sheep and Swine  
National Sheep Shearing Contests

Huge Meat Show  
International Grain and Hay Show  
National 4-H Club Congress

**PLAN NOW TO EXHIBIT AND ATTEND**



**INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE**  
Home of the International Live Stock Exposition

**CHICAGO FEEDER CATTLE SHOW AND SALE**

**October 26 and 27**

**Judging Thursday — Sale Friday**

**UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO**

**Entries Close — October 20**